The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,044—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
87 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "VICTORIA."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the s. s. "VICTORIA." should be SENT to the VICTORIA DOCK not later than 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, or to the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, Mazagon, before 9 A.M., on the 6th idem.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th „
					Friday.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th „
†*	SIAM	3050	700	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

3rd May 17th May. 14th June.
31st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c., on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 7th May, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI via KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 6th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONES
To drive away
MOSQUITOS.

COMPOSED of Vegetable Ingredients only and absolutely harmless to men and animals, agreeably perfumed; easily lighted; and invaluable when you want a quiet read.

Price Re. 1 per Box of 18.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is one of the PUREST and most WHOLESOME WHISKEYS before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is imported BY THEM ALONE and cannot be procured ELSEWHERE.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has acquired a reputation throughout India, which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere COMMENDED by the most COMPETENT JUDGES.

HIGHLAND MALT

Is what it pretends to be—A GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY neither Doctored nor Coloured.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), } Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public
a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOLING WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
SAUMUR.				
A sparkling dry Wine, very fine	33	0	18	8
STEINWEIN.				
Very fine, choice, old	30	12	...	
SAUTERNES.				
Graves, a full flavoured Wine	22	0	...	
Barsac, fine rich character	25	8	...	
Superior Sauterne, well matured	33	0	...	
BURGUNDIES.				
Beaune, red, good body and vintage	22	0	12	0
Pommard, a red, soft, full flavoured Wine	26	0	14	0

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
CHAMBERTIN.				
A red Wine, of fine bouquet	35	0	18	8
RUDESHEIMER.				
Very dry and delicate	36	0	19	0
HOCKHEIMER.				
Full body, fine aroma	28	8	15	8
CHABLIS.				
A choice, white, good body Dinner Wine	24	0	13	0
CLARETS.				
Chateau Laffitte, choicest vintage	37	8	19	8
Chateau LaMarque, mellow Dinner Wine	19	12	11	8
Other Brands in Stock, from	Rs. 11-12 to		37	8

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured.
We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR............MR. HARRY STANLEY.
REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
The New Burlesque Extravaganza, in 3 Acts, entitled,
"THE NAULAKHA"
OR
THE GLORY OF THE EAST,
Specially written for the Company by L. A. MASSA, Esqr.
Pronounced to be one of the Grandest
PRODUCTIONS
Ever Presented to a Bombay Audience.
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
The Whole House Rose EN MASSE to Pronounce Its Great Success.

MR. H. STANLEY, in presenting this Burlesque to the Public in this City, desires to say that this original work will be mounted on a
SCALE OF SPLENDOUR,
Excelling that already displayed through the long series of its successful predecessors.
The Entirely New and Gorgeous Scenery, by Prof. O. Ghilardi.
Graceful Eastern Ballet, The Nautch Tarantelle and Marches, THE MUSIC, embracing the latest and most popular London Novelties.
IN FACT, THE WHOLE WILL COMBINE TO FORM A Spectacle never equalled in the Annals of Indian Dramatic Art.
Amongst the Songs will be introduced the Latest London Successes :—

THE SCENERY,
Including the following Magnificent Spectacle, viz.:—
THE ELEPHANT PALACE AT RATHORE.
THE VISION OF THE NAULAKHA.
THE ALIGATOR TEMPLE BY MOONLIGHT.
THE BURNING OF THE SHRINI.
THE PEACOCK FAIR ON THE BANK OF THE SAMET.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had. Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THURSDAY NEXT, 4TH MAY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NAVAL COMMAND NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage, and Immediate Presence of H. E. Rear Admiral W. R. KENNEDY and Officers of Her Majesty's Imperial Fleet.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 9-30 P.M.
THE LAST CHALLENGE TRIAL AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
THE MAGNETIC LADY.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 8 to 10 p.m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 6 to 8 P.M., EIGHT ANNAS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 Per Cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1892, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 3 per each New Share of Rs. 125 declared at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th April, 1893, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 3rd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

Miscellaneous Application, No. 33 of 1893.

WHEREAS HENRY DICKINSON, died at Poona on or about the 24th June, 1884, leaving him surviving his widow JANE JULIA DICKINSON, who applied to this Court (Application No. 145 of 1884) and obtained Letters of Administration of the Estate of the said Henry Dickinson, on the 21st January, 1885, and whereas the said Jane Julia Dickinson subsequently married Ewen St. John O'Pearl Baillie, Abkari Inspector, residing in Poona, and died on 27th September 1886, leaving two Government of India Promissory Notes each for Rs. 1,000, forming part of the estate of the said Henry Dickinson unadministered, and whereas Ewen St John O'Pearl Baillie, the husband of the deceased Jane Julia Dickinson, has, under section 246 of Act X of 1865, applied to this Court for Letters of Administration to enable him to administer the estate of the said Henry Dickinson; this is to give notice to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased under the provisions of Section 250 of the said Act to come and see the proceedings on the 29th day of June, 1893.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of Poona this 29th Day of March, 1893.

The District Court of Poona.

K. B. PHATAK,
Clerk of the Court.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 4th Instant, motions will be moved by Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq. seconded by G. W. Roughton, Esq. and by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, seconded by R M Sayani, Esq. respectively, to the effect that Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, be recommended to H. E. the Governor for nomination as an Additional Member of H. E's Council for making Laws and Regulations.

(2)—By A. G. Viegas, Esqr., that the Commissioner be requested to report as to what steps can be taken to minimise the effects of garbling operations on the Port Trust Estate.

(3)—By Cowasji Hormusji, Esq., that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 1,247, to meet the cost of constructing the collecting night-soil depot at Colaba.

(4) By ditto that sanction be given to the payment of an advance of Rs. 20,125 from available balances to provide for the construction of storm-water drains in Dadar Road, Sleater Road, Chikalwadi, space facing the old Municipal office, Clive Road Cross Lane, provided in the Loan Works Budget for the current year.

(5) By ditto that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 7,290 to meet the cost of repointing with Indian patent stone the remaining portions of the inner faces of the outer walls of the Bhandarwada Reservoir Distributing Basin, and of plastering 16,000 square feet of arches, so as to avoid further leakage from the Reservoir.

And (6) by Dinsha E. Wacha, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to state why Counsel's opinion has not yet been submitted to the Corporation in compliance with Resolution No. 9695 passed at its meeting held on 8th December last, on the subject of Loans.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 1st May, 1893.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th April, 1893.

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1893.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,090
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	83
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	3,900	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16¾
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	62
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18½pr. ct.	915 205
Apollo	750	009'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	508	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	282½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	480 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	405
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690xd
Hingunghat Mill	780	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,605
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,830xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	5900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26	
China Leaf	,,	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-4	
Do. do. new	,,	25-2	,,
[illegible]ustralia do.	,,	25-11	
[illegible]ombay do.	,,	25-10	
[illegible] Sovereigns	,,	18-2	
Do. Dragons	,,	16-1	
[illegible] Silver 17 Betterness	,,	103-8	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	103-11	
[illegible] Dollars	,,	226	Nominal.
[illegible]ican do.	,,	223	
[illegible]Francs	,,	231	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mab entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Maple Branch and Clan Maclean yesterday. The s. s. Henry Bolckow left it on Monday and the s. s. Tanjore yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 2nd May, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders have been regulated by Schedule 38, viz., 1s. 2 ⅜d. per rupee.

FALL FROM A TREE.—On Monday last, a Hindoo lad named Rama Raaji, aged nine years, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of his left fore-arm, caused by a fall from a tree in the compound of the European General Hospital. The lad is now a patient in the hospital.

FAREWELL TO THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL.—This evening, at 7-30 p.m. there will be a farewell demonstration at the "Instituto Luso-Indiano" in honor of Dr. Sebastiao Barbosa Centeno, the Portuguese Consul-General, and the President of that Institution, on his departure to Europe. All members and friends are invited.

OPENING OF A SANSKRIT SCHOOL.—A Sanskrit school was formally opened at Cutch Mandvi, on the 26th ultimo. Its founder is the Pundita Rathanbai. At first, she intended to erect a temple, in honour of Shiva, but she abandoned the idea on the advice of Swami Achyutanand Sarasvati, and resolved to found a Sanskrit school.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—On Monday last, at about 6 p.m., an old Mahomedan woman, named Miriambee, aged fifty-five years, while collecting grain from the floor of a godown, belonging to one Hariram Ladha was seriously injured on her back by the giving way of a stack of bags, filled with grain, at Musjid Bunder Road. She is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.—Rajub Jheenarjee, a hawker, living at Bapty Road, reports to the police on Monday last, the theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 40, from a box, which was opened with a duplicate key, by a boarder, named Mookeen Rajobabi, who left Bombay, on the same day, for Cawnpore. A telegram has been wired there for his arrest.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, at about 5 p.m., the horses attached to the carriage, belonging to Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, shied and bolted down Marine Street. The carriage came to collision with Mr. Reid's victoria almost opposite the Sailors' Home. Both the carriages sustained considerable damage, and Mr. Murzban's horses were slightly hurt, but fortunately no one was injured.

HEAVY WORK AT THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—The work at the Girgaum Police Court has of late been greatly increasing. On Monday last Mr. Hamilton had to dispose of thirty police cases, out of which fourteen were drunk and disorderly charges, eight theft cases, one murder case, one riot case and several cases of cruelty towards animals. There were also a number of summons cases. Yesterday there were a large number of municipal cases to dispose of.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Karimbhoy Jafferbhoy was again charged before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on the 11th ultimo outraged a Hindoo girl, named Dhondee, aged five years, daughter of one Kooshenee, residing in a *chawl*, at Tardeo. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording further evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

DISORDERLY BOATMEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Mynn charged Abdul Gani Mahomed Cassum and several other boatmen with disorderly behaviour, at the Apollo Bunder. The accused were arrested by the police, in consequence of their disorderly conduct on the Bunder head. They were annoying passengers and others for the prior right to convey fares to the vessels lying in the harbour. Three of the accused were fined Re. 1 each, and the rest were sentenced to pay a nominal fine of few annas.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday, by Mr. Allen F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of a Mahomedan. The deceased who was eighty years old arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, from Poona. Yesterday afternoon he went to the Byculla railway station where he asked a labourer to take him over the bridge. While crossing the bridge the deceased suddenly sat down, and died immediately. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the failure of the heart's action.

OBSTRUCTING TRAMWAY SERVANTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crisp, Manager, of the Bombay Tramway Company, applied for a summons against Private J. G. Horne of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, for having obstructed and interfered with three officials of the Tramway Company in the performance of their duty. Mr. Crisp said that the matter was brought to the notice of the Adjutant of the Regiment, who referred him to the civil court. The Magistrate granted the application, and ordered a summons to be issued.

EXAMINATIONS IN COTTON MANUFACTURE.—The following is the first batch of candidates from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, who having obtained certificates as mechanical engineers have successfully passed the technological examinations in the cotton branch held last month. The names are given in the order of merit :—I. Class with the title Licentiate of Textile Manufacture (L. T. M.).—(1) V. V. A. Talcherkar, L. M. E., L. T. M.; (2) M. K. Thanawala, L. M. E., L. T. M.; (3) F. N. Nowsariwala, L. M. E., L. T. M.; II. Class with full technological certificate of second class.—(4) N. G. Ranade, L. M. E.; (5) H. S. Bharucha, L. M. E.; and (6) G. H. Chandhari, L. M. E.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Mynn of the Water Police, yesterday charged Dhondu Balloo and two other men forming the crew of a prow, with stealing a quantity of sugarcandy, the property of a muccadum, named Soonderji Keshavji. The accused were engaged by the complainant to convey the property to a vessel bound for various ports on the Malabar coast, and while so conveying they purloined some quantity of sugar, but the tindal of the vessel found it out as some of the packages were not intact. The police were informed and on the prow being searched a quantity of sugarcandy was found concealed under the bedding of the accused. Some copper pots and other articles, which were identified as belonging so the complainant were also found on board the prow. His Worship convicted the three accused and sentenced the first to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment, the second to two months' and the third to one day's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. D. H. DADYSETT.—We very much regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Dady Homasjee Dadysett on Monday night, at his residence in Mazagon, at the early age of twenty-two. The deceased gentleman was a scion of the ancient family of Dadysetts and nephew of the present Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Mr. Dadysett was married only forty days before his demise; the event being the more deplorable on account of his youthful widow, who is only seventeen years of age. He was a promising youth, had received a liberal English education, and was like his late father, of a gentle and generous nature. His funeral took place yesterday evening, and was attended by a numerous body of relatives and friends, the chief mourners being his maternal uncles, Sir Jamsetjee and Messrs. Cowasjee and Jamsetjee, Furdoonjee Mullafferoze, Cowashah Furdoonjee, R. D. Settna, and Cowasjee Settna. The third day's funeral obsequies will be solemnised this afternoon, at Homejee Hall, the family residence of Mr. Dadysett. His illness was of short duration, he being confined to bed only for two days with fever. The malady took an unfavourable turn quite suddenly, on Monday afternoon, when convulsions supervened, and fever rising as high as 109 degrees, affected his brain, and the young man succumbed soon after 10 o'clock.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Izadore Arnold, a European, surrendered himself to answer a charge preferred against him by Charles Arthur Cuttriss, of Messrs. C. A. Cuttriss and Company, Watch-makers and Jewellers, carying on business at the Esplanade-road. The complainant in his information stated that on the 10th October, 1892, he handed over to the accused for sale on commission, goods of the value of Rs. 701-4-0, on the condition that such goods were to be paid for as sold or returned on demand in good condition. The complainant demanded the property in March or April, 1893, but he did not receive either the goods or their value. He believed that some portion of the goods had been sold by the accused, and the sale proceeds were misappropriated by the accused. The accused was warned that if he did not return the goods or pay for them by the 15th of April, proceedings would be instituted against him. In reply a letter was received, purporting to have been sent from Succur, intimating that the accused had left that place for Bombay. The compainant believed that the letter was a hoax as the accused was at the time in Bombay and preparing to leave. Mr. Cooper had granted a warrant for the apprehension of the accused, but he surrendered before his Worship yesterday, and after he had been identified by the complainant, the Magistrate adjourned the case till to-day, ordering the accused to be liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

ON Monday night, the Stanley Company produced a new burlesque, at the Gaiety Theatre, "The Naulakha, or the Glory of the East" written by Mr. L. A. Massa. This gentleman is a play-wright of considerable ability, and has written many clever and sparkling burlesques. His last effort is equal to anything he has previously done in this line, and the "Naulakha," a burlesque on Rudyard Kipling's and Wolcot Balestiere's Indian novel is as bright, merry, and rippling as smart libretto and good music can make it. The manner in which the production was staged is deserving of the highest praise, and Mr. Stanley did everything possible with new scenery and new dresses to make the burlesque a success. Four splendid specimens of scenic art were exhibited during the performance, the work of Professor O. Ghilardi. The whole company worked hard, and much of the success is due to their efforts.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

THE above Opera Company, which so deservedly scored a great success in Bombay during last season, will re-open at the Gaiety Theatre next week, and run for a short season. Mr. Willard is said to have made several new and attractive additions to his repertoire.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending the 22nd April, 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 :—Bhannamull, of Chowry Bazar, Delhi, Aurutdar, etc., for "a new or improved pump;" Charles Cheers Wakefield, Manager, of Beech Lea, Edge Lane, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in sight feed lubricators for steam engines; James Buckingham, C.I.E., of Amgoorie in the District of Sibsagar in the Province of Assam, Tea Planter, for a pneumatic gum bottle; John Cunninghame Montgomerie, of the Water of Ayr and Tam O'Shanter Hone Works, Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same and in apparatus applicable for use in the treatment of such materials by means of solvents; Bernard Charles Molloy, Member of Parliament, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, England, for improvements in dissolving gold and other metals out of ores and compounds and obtaining the metals therefrom; John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of the Water of Ayr and Tam O'Shanter Hone Works, Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same; Samuel Walker, of Lower Fazeley Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, Manufacturer, and Sidney Stuart Walker, of Woodside, Knowle, in the County of Warwick, England, Mechanical Engineer, for new or improved machinery for aerating liquids.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Joel Gilbert Justin, of Syracuse, New York, in the United States of America, for construction of shells for high explosives. (Filed 17th April 1893); George Perfect, of Bahramghat, Oudh, for improvements in sugarcane crushing mill rollers. (Filed 17th April 1893); Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F.C.S., M.S.C.I., Analytical Chemist, of Sajanpur via Pathankote, Punjab, India, for a method of, and appliances for, the collection, purification, and utilization of the carbonic dioxide or carbonic acid gas given off during fermentation of saccharine and other substances, (Filed 14th April 1893); Major-General Beresford Lovett, of the corps of Royal Engineers, at present Chief Engineer in the Military Works Department, and residing at Aucklands, Ootacamund, for cleaning grain, such as gram, kolti and rice, from grit, gravel, and sand. (Filed 14th March 1893); Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals. (Filed 14th April 1893); Nicolaus Potschinsky, of Odessa in the Empire of Russia, Colonel of Engineers, at present residing at de-Keyser's Royal Hotel, London, England, for a new or improved method of, and means for, automatically taking and indicating soundings for purposes of navigation; applicable also for taking and indicating soundings for hydrographical, topographical, geological, and like purposes. (Filed 14th April 1893); Edouard Cari-Mantrand and Ludovic Cari-Mantrand, Chemical Engineers, both of Cours Devilliers 61, Amedie Poulain, Merchant, of Grande Rue Marengo 68, and Leon Garbet, Broker, of Rue Sylvabelle 13, all of Marseilles in the Republic of France, for a new method of preserving arachides and other oleaginous seeds or grains. (Filed 14th April 1893); Anatole Edouard Decoufle, of 8, Rue Roger, Paris, in the Republic of France, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cigarettes. (Filed 15th April 1893); Alois Riedler, of 78, Friedrich Strasse, Berlin, Germany, Professor in the Polytechnic School, for improvements in, and connected with, compressing and pumping apparatus. (Filed 14th April 1893); Gerard Beekman, Gentleman, No. 5, East 34th Street, New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in cotton harvesting devices. (Filed 14th April 1893);

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 24th April 1893 to 23rd April 1894, in respect of the undermentioned invention:—George Fowler, Civil Engineer, of Peckham, in the County of Surrey, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in telegraph insulators and appliances for suspending wires on aerial telegraphs.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. E. J. Hill's invention for improvements in apparatus for coupling and uncoupling railway wagons (Specification filed 14th January 1889); Mr. J. J. E. Mayall's invention for improvements in the production of photographic impressions. (Specification filed 19th January 1889.); Monsieur leComte Edouard deRottermund's invention for a new or improved process for extracting gold, silver, and other metals from refractory ores, sands, and residues. (Specification filed 16th January 1889); Invention of the Ducker Portable House Company, Limited, for improvements in portable buildings. (Specification filed 11th January 1889); Invention of the Harden Star Lewis and Sinclair Company, Limited, for a new or improved ejector oil vapour lamp. (Specification filed 16th January 1889); Mr. D Wilson's invention for improvements in the manufacture of telegraph poles, columns, pillars, flagstaffs, signal posts for railways fence posts and other posts, rolls or rollers for various purposes, pipes or tubes for containing telegraph wires, railway sleepers, pillar letter boxes, urinals, chimney-pieces, slabs for use in the construction of urinals and chimney-pieces and for pavements and stair treads and for other uses, tiles and slabs for roofing, sewer grids or gratings and other gratings, cellar plates, wheels, pulleys, sheaves for pulley blocks, dead eyes, buckets, coal boxes, and cocks or taps. (Specification filed 14th January 1889. Messrs. F. S. Kohler and L. Keyling's invention for improvements in the manufacture of shot or spheres or globules of iron, steel or other metal and in apparatus therefor. Specification filed 15th January, 1889; Mr. F. H. Bowman's invention for improvements in the manufacture of lace and other reticulated fabrics from silk, wool, and other similar animal fibres. (Specification filed 11th January, 1889.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COUNT SCHAFFGOTSCH, Adjutant to the Austrian Emperor, has gathered into a book all the experience of the officers who took part in the ride from Vienna to Berlin. It was found, he says, that the bandages and other appliances were rather hurtful than otherwise, as the bandages after watering the horses or after rain became as hard as glass, and cut the skin, and the leather straps, &c., hindered the circulation of the blood and caused inflammation of the sinews. Steel shoes, or steel sole protectors, were found to cause over-heating of the hoof, while the shoes and nails got loose. The horses were generally fed three times a day, sometimes four or five times. A tablespoonful of "meat-flour" ("robur") given in the food had a good result, and pills of coffein refreshed the nerves. Most of the riders allowed their horses to drink very often, about every two hours.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE strides which have been made by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, amongst the native community, since its inception, are little short of wonderful in this conservative country. From its commencement the progress of the "Oriental" has been shown by each report to have been surprising. From its list of agents there seems not a station of any importance in the empire which does not know of the existence of this Institution. That confidence is born of the reputation the company has for the promptitude with which it meets the claims upon it. Able management due to a splendid system and well tried and good agents are the main causes of its growth to the dimension it now exhibits. The report of the directors and consulting actuary, passed at the annual meeting on the 1st instant, are given below :—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, have much pleasure in submitting to their fellow-shareholders and policy-holders their report of the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892. As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the whole business being that the funds of the Company, which at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 57,84,897-11-4, have been increased to the extent of Rs. 10,03,726-14-11, thus making a total of Rs. 67,88,624-10-3, being an amount of accumulated resources which affords to all Policy-holders unquestionable security. The details of the above increase are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this reports, to which is also appended the auditors', bankers' and official trustees' reports. During the year 3,251 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,00,31,850. Of this number 2,502 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances on death and endowment scales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 70,84,280, the annual premia less debts under the new plan, under-average systems, &c., being Rs. 2,90,017-8-8. If the abovementioned debts were included, the new annual premia would amount to Rs. 3,37,916-1-8. In addition to this business, the Company issued 5 policies assuring Rs. 24,000, and realising in single premia Rs. 12,841-5-0; also 6 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 292, the annual subscriptions payable there under being Rs. 1,286-2-0. Further, one annuity bond for Rs. 50 has been issued, the price thereof being Rs. 768; also 56 policies for endowments for children assuring Rs. 80,000, at an annual premium income of Rs. 5,149-14-0.

NEW ASSURANCES.

Description of Transactions.	Number of Policies.	Sums Assured.	Annual Premia exclusive of Debts.	Annual Debt.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Whole term assurances ...	1,047	29,89,500	98,772 0 8	22,982 14 0
Whole term payable by limited number of payments	716	20,09,600	80,429 1 0	13,773 15 0
Whole term decreasing scale ...	2	5,000	267 8 0	.....
Whole term single premia ...	5	24,000	(One payment 12,841 5 0)	.....
Short term assurances ...	4	1,94,5000	5,310 0 0	......
Endowment assurances ..	665	18,83,680	1,05,238 15 0	6,111 12 0
Pensions ..	6	M'thly pensions of 292	1,286 2 0	.....
Total..	2,445	71,08,280	2,91,303 10 8	47,898 9 0
Children endowments ..	56	80,000	5,149 14 0	......
Annuities ...	1	Annuity 50	Price 768	.....

The above amount of new life assurances is the largest effected with the Company in any year during its history. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company, including the policies under which the Company's promissory notes remain outstanding, is 14,967, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 3,98,66,422, and realising in annual premia Rs. 17,57,463-10-10, exclusive of debts due to the Company on the new plan and under average schemes. If these were included, the annual income would amount to Rs. 19,85,716-9-4. Of the sum assured Rs. 10,89,000 is re-assured. In addition to the above business in force there are 55 pension certificate for monthly pensions of Rs. 1,661-0-0, bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 6,182-0-0; also 6 annuity bonds for Rs. 3,144-4-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 25,179-7-0. The sums accrued in respect of half-credit assurances amount to Rs. 21,574-8-0, the premia received under fully paid-up and single payment assurances being Rs. 3,85,514-3-5 and Rs. 42,132-4-0 respectively. The total amount of premia received on the policies of life assurance in force, less debts thereon, was Rs 15,85,715-11-10, and the total income of the Company from all sources was Rs. 18,38,876-14-6. Claims by death were preferred under 183 policies, arising through the decease of 138 insured lives, and representing an assured sum of Rs. 4,78,556-14-11, including bonus additions. This is considerably under the Company's expectations. Of this amount Rs. 45,500 were re-assured, and consequently repaid to the Company. Claims on endowment assurances matured numbered 20, the amount payable being Rs. 55,480-11-0. The total number of claims since the commencement of the Company is 854, including endowments, amounting to Rs. 30,55,721-0-8, of which Rs. 2,85,473-1-6 re-assured. Great care continues to be exercised in the *selection* of lives for assurance, and it is satisfactory to notice that so few claims have accrued. The total payments of the Company have been Rs. 8,34,450-5-0, which includes Rs. 42,518-5-1 for re-assurances, and Rs. 5,39,524-12-8 for claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities, dividends, and cash bonuses to policyholders, leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 10,04,426-9-6. The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the company from its commencement is still maintained. The Investments of the company are :—4 per cent. Government Secutities for Rs. 63,02,500. Since our last annual meeting Mr. R. Valentine Reid, having proceeded to Europe, retired from the office of chairman of the Board. During his term of office he has always taken a deep interest in the Company, and been a much valued member. Mr. S. D. Sassoon has been elected to the office of chairman; and the Board appointed Mr. T. J. Bennett to fill she vacancy thus created in the Directorate. Under the provisions of the Articles of Association the Honourable Fazulbhoy Visram retires from office as a Director, at the general meeting, but is eligible for re-election. The directors have also appointed Mr. Gordhandass Khattau a director of the Company. Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., public accountants, shareholders' auditors, and Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee F. Parakh, policyholders' auditor, retire, but are eligible for re-election. Another triennial period for the division of profit closed on the 31st December 1891. An investigation into the liabilities of the Company has been again made by Mr. James Meikle, F.I.A., an actuary of the highest standing. His report, which will be read to the meeting, will fully explain to the members the basis that has been adopted on this occasion. Notwithstanding the stringent method of valuation that has been followed, the Board have the gratification to announce that the divisible surplus amounts to no less a sum then Rs. 3,20,305, Rs. 50,000 of which the consulting Actuary recommends to set aside for augmentation of the reserve fund, which will then have amounted to Rs. 1,10,000. Of the remainder, one-tenth part belongs to shareholders, and the blance to policyholders. The shareholders share, together with interest on capipal, enables the Directors to recommends a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum until next valuation, while the amount belonging to policyholders, the Actuary calculates, will afford a Reversionary bonus of 1¼ per cent. per annum for each year of the valuation to policyholders. It must be highly satisfactory to the policyholders of the Company to know that, while, according to the most correct calculations, the interests of all the members of the Company, and of all persons having claims thereon, are fully dealt with and secured, it has been found practicable to make so handsome a return to the Policyholders by way of bonus. The directors are confident that the highly favourable nature of the consulting Actuary's report, together with distribution of profits now made, will be productive of a large increase in the business. The work of allotting the bonuses will be rapidly proceeded with and it is hoped that notices will be in hands of members before the bonuses last alloted terminate.

The Board of directors again record with pleasure the great care, zeal and ability shown by the officers of the Company, and desire to acknowledge the valuable exertions of the numerous agents in augmenting the business. In closing their report for the year 1892, the directors are glad to have the opportunity of tendering their thanks to the members and friends of the Company who have been instrumental in introducing business to the Office, and in other ways promoting its welfare. With a continuance of their ever-ready support, the Board look forward with confidence to the future; and they trust that when another triennial period shall have elapsed, they will have a not less satisfactory state of affairs to place before the members.

THE ACTUARY'S REPORT.

Mr. James Meikle, F.I.A., F.F.A., wrote to the directors as follows :—Gentlemen, I—have now the honour of presenting to the directors of the Oriental Life Assurance Company my report on its financial position as at 31st December, 1891. A series of such reports, when prepared on the same lines, afford most trustworthy data for marking the progress of the Company, and for testing whether that progress is advancing towards prosperity. The facts presented to the shareholders and policyholders at the meetings held in April of each year afford minute details of each year's business, but the series of triennial abstracts of these facts lay down a wider basis for grasping that progress and for ascertaining and exhibiting any tendency to which these advances may be inclined. I have at same time the honour of presenting my valuation of the assets and liabilities under the existing policies of the Company. This valuation has, as hitherto, been based upon the assumption that the lives assured by the Company will experience the same standard of longevity as lives assured in England; and that any accelerated mortality thought to belong to the native and other lives will be sufficiently covered by the margins to the premiums payable, and now thrown off for that purpose. The valuation further assumes that the funds of the Company will be improved at a rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. It will be my duty at the same time to measure how far these assumptions for future years are sustained by the experience of past years, and to indicate such more accurate adjustments as may be considered necessary at future investigations. The present valuation is the sixth in the history of the Company, and is presented with greater fulness than hitherto. The complex nature of this Company's policies necessitates that a very careful system be followed. In submitting the present report of the progress of the Company, it is thought right to present the results as if the line had been drawn previous to the writing off stated in the closing entries of the balance sheet. The entry referred to has nothing to do with the natural progress of the Company. During the past triennium, the Company has received the sum of Rs. 4,352,096-15-7. And has *paid* the sum of Rs. 1,906,852-6-5, difference Rs. 2,445,244-9-2; and the difference between the receipts and payments is the amount by which the funds would naturally have increased drring the period. This increase is at the rate of 56·2 per cent. of saving out of each Rs. 100 of income. The ratio of previous periods are :—During the period 1879-1882 64·6, 1882-1885, 62·0, 1885-1888, 59·3, 1888-1891 56·2. The ratio for the latest period is exceedingly satisfactory. Not many companies can show so great an increase. It was stated in my previous report that the increase then exhibited would not be maintained. It would have been unreasonable to expect it, and at the next investigation to be reported for December, 1894, the ratio will be still smaller, but it must not be viewed as an index of diminishing strength, but rather of growing maturity. So large an increase cannot be maintained by any Company. The largest offices in America can only boast of one-half as large an increase. The following are the details of the above ratios :—

Periods.	Total Funds.	Increase of Funds.	Total Income in Period.	Ratio of Increase of Funds to Income.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1879—82..	705,209	475,477	736,018	64·6
1882—85...	1,881,201	1,175,992	1,828,953	62·0
1885—88..	3,638,693	1,757,492	2,967,409	59·3
1888—91..	6,083,938	2,445,245	4,352,097	56·2

Further observations on the progress will be better understood after presenting an account of the Consolidated Revenue and Disbursements of the Company for the three years ending 31st December, 1891.

Consolidated revenue and disbursements of the company for the three years ending 31st December 1891:—

		Rs. a. p.
Funds 1st January 1889		3,638,693 9 8
Received during the period :—		
Contributions for Assurances, less paid on re-assurances		3,786,529 14 5
Consideration for Annuities		21,411 7 0
Interest		541,502 12 7
Premiums deposited pending revival of policies		2,652 13 7
Total receipts...Rs.		4,352,096 15 7
Rs...		7,990,790 9 3
Paid during the period :—		Rs. a. p.
Claims by death, less received on re-assurance		1,061,813 4 10
Claims by survivance		66,361 1 8
Annuities		9,081 9 0
Surrenders		81,157 14 0
Cash bonuses		24,826 8 0
Commission		222,383 9 8
Expenses		390,619 11 3
Dividends		50,628 12 0
		1,906,852 6 5
Balance	6,083,938 2 10	6,083,938 2 10
Sum	....	7,990,790 9 3
Losses written off Funds	299,040 7 6	

Net Amount of Funds at 31st Dec. 1891...Rs. 5,781,897-11-4.

It will be seen that the *natural* outgo on the business of the Company for claims, annuities, surrenders, and cash bonuses were Rs. 1,243,240-5-6, or an outgo of 28·6 per cent. of the income. The commission being 5·1, expenses 9·0, dividends, 1·2, and the balance saved before writing off 56·1—100·0.

The corresponding ratios in previous periods were:—

	1879-82.	1882-85.	1885-88.	1888-91.
Claims	12·1	19·6	25·0	28·6
Expenses	21·9	17·1	14·5	14·1
Dividends	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·2
Saved	64·6	62·0	59·2	56·1
	100	100	100	100

RATE OF INTEREST.

The rate of interest at which the funds have improved during past years does not always form a trustworthy guide to the rate that may be earned during future years. The tendency of the times, however, is to place less confidence in experiencing a high rate of interest. It is considered quite safe, however, to assume that a nett rate of three and one-half per cent. will be realised. The rate experienced during the past three years has been £5-156-4. Expressed otherwise, the Company has earned a profit of Rs. 45,280 over the amount calculated to be earned at the rate founded on. The following are the data of this calculation :—

Year.	Average amount of Fund in each year.	Amount of interest earned.	Rate of interest.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1889......	3,945,727	155,675	3·945
1890......	4,706,280	174,430	3·706
1891......	5,525,795	211,398	3·826
	14,177,802	541,503	3·819

The interest at 3½ per cent. would have been 496,223

Profit over 3½ per cent.... 45,280

This profit is not large. It is exceedingly satisfactory however. There has not been any loss from depreciation in the value of securities. It may probably be as well, when considering the rate of interest, to consider the effect that would follow if the amount of the fund were to acquire some sudden betterment. If Rs. 1,000 be invested in securities, yielding a permanent and unvarying return of Rs. 40 per annum, the rate of return would of course be 4 per cent., and the valuations might proceed upon a basis of 4 per cent. But, if by some boom in the market of Securities, this Rs. 1,000 were saleable at Rs. 1,100, and if the funds be credited with this betterment of Rs. 100 for the purpose of covering some loss from some other source, the funds will then stand at Rs. 1,100, which has a return of Rs. 40; the rate of return will fall to £3-12-8, and the valution could not proceed upon a basis of 4 per cent. If, however, the security were sold at Rs. 1.100, the Rs. 100 would appear in the books as profit, and might be applied to cover loss. The office would still possess Rs. 1,000, which would run the chance of fresh investment at whatever rate could be obtained. The great difference between the two positions being, that, in one, the improvement in the value of these Security is only an improvement in value and expressed on the paper of the office accounts, which may vanish by depression in the value of the security; in the other position the improvement is real, and the profit is realised. On the same line of reasoning, if the funds of this Company were to receive an augmentation in value amounting to Rs. 299,040-7-6, without affecting the amount of the return, the actual *rate* of return would fall 4 per cent. That is to say, the supposed appropriation of increased value would be equivalent to capitalising a rate of 4 per cent. in perpetuity on the present amount of the fund, a step which the Actuary does not advise, and does not consider necessary. He has, to attain the same end, set free some of his own actuarial restrictions, previously adopted in the valuation as an extra precaution for the preservation of a Company entering upon a career that seemed, in its early years, to be not altogether free from risk. Now, however, that the Company is attaining strength and magnitude, he is of opinion that these restrictions may now be set free, and that they may be applied in restoring to the Company those misfortunes to which it has been subjected. It seems to him to be most opportune that these opposing and counteracting circumstances should have been delayed till now. The Company has thus no suffered.

RATE OF EXPENSE.

The total expense of the three years is the sum of Rs. 612,983-4-11 and as the premium revenue of the period is Rs. 3,807,941-5-5 the expense ratio is 16·1 per cent. of the premiums, which is precisely the ratio of the previous period viz., Rs. 429,876 out of Rs. 2,666,904. It is not to be expected that the business of the Company will be prosecuted with the same vigour at a smaller ratio. From other compilations of statistics it is noticed that there are twenty-nine offices in England, expending larger ratios, while the four foreign offices doing business there expend 28·3 per cent. of their premiums.

MORTALITY OF THE ASSURED.

In my valuation report at December, 1885, I stated that I had examined the mortality of the lives assured up to that date. I also deduced comparisons of the actual results with the results that were expected, according to the standard table adopted in the valuation. It was then pointed out that the mortality of Englishmen in India exceeded the estimate of what is to be looked for in England, by from 50 to 60 per cent. and that the Indian lives in India did not then exhibit any higher mortality than would hava been looked for among English lives in England. It was also pointed out that lives under 45 sustained lighter mortality than the estimate, and lives over 45 greater mortality. Six years have now passed, and the mortality of the lives assured up to December, 1891, has been again examined, and similar comparisons instituted. The results now deduced substantially corroborate those previously reported.

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET, As at 31st December, 1891.

		Rs. a. p.
Total funds per last annual report and certified by the auditors		5,784,897 11 4
Add :—Accrued interest to end of year on the amount of Government Paper (Rs. 5,381,500) possessed by the Company, 7½ days at 4 per cent.		41,747 9 2
		5,826,645 4 6
Deduct :—	Rs. a. p.	
1 Shareholders' capital	150,000 0 0	
2 Reserve Fund	60,000 0 0	
3 Dividends due previous to December, 1890, and still unpaid	1,479 1 5	
4 Dividends due December 1891	6,000 0 0	
5 Commission on Premiums outstanding	12,418 0 0	
6 Premia consigned, pending resuscitation of Policies ..	2,233 4 0	
7 Claims re-deposited with office, pending the heirs (minor) attaining majority	4,836 12 9	
8 Balance of cash due to National Bank of India ...	419 9 7	
9 Claims emerged and unpaid at 31st December, 1891	404,768 5 5	
		642,155 1 2
Balance, being Life Assurance Fund on the 31st December, 1891		5,184,490 3 4
Calculated value of net Liability, under Assurance and Annuity transactions, per Appendix in MS.		4,864,184 5 0
Surplus of Funds at 31st December. 1891,		320,305 14 4

Of this surplus, I would suggest that Rs. 50,000 be placed to the credit of the reserve fund, so as to bring it up to the third in terms of the laws. Of the remainder one-tenth part belongs to shareholders and the rest to policyholders. The balance (Rs. 243,275) of surplus, the actuary calculates, will afford a reversionary bonus of 1¼ per cent. per annum to each policy. The foregoing surplus will no doubt be considered by both policyholders and shareholders to be highly satisfactory. It should have the effect of imparting greater confidence in the solid stability of the Company, and its lasting ability to pay all future claims which may be made upon it. It will also be very gratifying to observe that the rate of bonus declared in 1888 has been continued to policyholders. The Actuary trusts, however, that in 1894 it may continue to be able to keep up that rate, and, probably, also, to make the valuation upon a basis of three per cent. And it will also be highly pleasing to observe that the effect of the amount written off has been neutralised without having recourse to increasing the value of the securities of the Company, even although they stand at a considerable premium on the Exchange.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland, 1,463 tons, Commander J J Proud, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Commander J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (14th April), with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

THE steamer Maple Branch, 1,735, tons, Commander A Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (28th April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Commander R N Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs G A Shepherd, and Mr C Sharp.

THE steamer James Tucker, 1,667 tons, Commander J. Pengerby, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Batoum (8th April), with a cargo 91,328 cases petroleum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 597 ton, Commander J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr N E Harris, Lt H Alexander and 65 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 1,486 tons, Commander J E Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (28th March) via Liverpool, with general cargo and 1,811 cases dynamite. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (29th April), via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt Sherard, Lt. Wemyss, Mrs. Stickland, Mrs Leddon and 294 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	James Tucker (s)	Pengerby	Batoum, April 8.
2	Clan Maclean (s)	Roberts	Glasgow, March 28.
	Chilka (s)	Wilson	Rangoon, April 14.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, April 29.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Cochin, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Tanjore (s)	Barron	Jeddah, &c.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool.
	Sutherland (s)	Proud	Marseilles.

The steamer Karagola, Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer La Seyne, for Karachi and Aden.
,, Bisagno, for China, &c.
,, Bhopal, for Madras and Calcutta.
,, Chilka, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
,, Maple Branch, for Port Said.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1,569 cwts myrabollams, Nansee, Khairaz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—5 bales skins, Bier and Katz; 100 bales hemp, V Gopal; 34 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 7 bales skins, P [illegible]; 17 bales skins and 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Thomas H Moore and Co; 195 cwts gum, P Damji; 80 cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 52 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 30 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 87 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, L Dewjee; 7 cases peacock feathers, K Sorabjee; 22 cases ramputree and 10 cases fishmaws, K Sheriff and Co; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunee; 75 cwts gum, S Buxey; 20 cases mother-of-pearl shells, M Fukeerbhoy; 275 cwts gum, N Nansee; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 9,997 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—20,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat and 4,575 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,507½ cwts myrabollams, S Ramji; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji; 1,234 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 675 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Longships s—1,229 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 69 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 832½ cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co.

Willow Branch s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 10,257 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers; 1,480 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,010 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—650 cwts casterseeds and 3,001 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co: 800 cwt rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 230 cwts rapseed, Thomas H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 8,150 rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,600 cwt linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mab s—8,004 cwts rapeseed, Fischer and Co; 2,001 poppyseeds, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lisbury s—20,001 cwts linseed and 8,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon Owen and Okell; 9,997cwt linseeds Finnlay Muir and Co; 2,812 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Carradale s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubatino s—100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mortlake s—4,186 cwts wheat and 4,160 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

Sutherland s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lach Etive s—34,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Rydal Hall s—650 cwts myrabollams, and 277 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,001 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Birdaswald s—500 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Maria Teresa s—1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Arthur s—680 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Chattfield s—155 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 25 cwts gum, F S Punnett; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COAL ASHES.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, a quantity of coal ashes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 3, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned.

Landed ex s. s. Mobile.

3 cases iron safes, seawater damaged.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an iron framed mahogany cottage pianoforte by Emil Ascherberg, superior table ornaments, handsome vases, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, handsome C spring victoria, &c., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 520 of 1892.

Sha Luckmidass Gopaljee ....Plaintiff,
vs.
Hurjiwan Goolabdas and others ....Defendants.

Pursuant to directions contained in the order made herein on the 23rd of February, 1893, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3 p m.—

A quantity of cotton goods, consisting of printed scarves, sarees, sadlas, grey dhotees, &c.

Under instructions from Executors of the will of the late Hajee Jani Begum, widow of the late Hajee Mahomed Husson Kajrani Moriswalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 2 p.m., a quantity of copper utensils, glassware, crockery, silk and cotton goods, blackwood and teakwood furniture, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 40, Marine Line, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining-room, and drawing-room, bedroom furniture, made to order of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, firstrate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, superior Persian and Brussels carpets, rich China and Satsuma vases, &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMPSON, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, a splendid iron framed grand square piano forte, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, rich Persian carpets, superior lamps, English made side saddle, choice flower-pots, &c., the property of J. F. FERNANDEZ, Esq.

Catalogue will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Goswami Shri Mahaluxmi Vahujee, wife of Shri Vrajraiji Maharaj, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Vussonjee Hirjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of September, 1890, the following property, viz. ;—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house, chawl, sheds, stable or heriditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Matunga, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Krishna Narayen and others, partly by the property of Enoos Lawrence Souza, partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo and others and partly by the property of Luxumun Raghoo and others, on or towards the west partly by the property of Rev. Braz Fernandes and partly by the property of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Tamuljee, on or towards the north partly by the property of Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik and partly by the property of Luxmon Raghoo and others, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Narayen Wasoodew and partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Joshi Vussonji Hirji, containing by admeasurement seventeen thousand and ninety-three square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No 7396-97, street No 1163-64, Matunga (Agurwada), and by the Collector of Bombay for Government Toka under Collector's old Nos 23, 38, 46, 54, 28, 23, 1, 1, 18, 18, 18, 22, 41, 27, 64, 24, 35, 36, 41, 62, and 26, Collector's new Nos a 15186, 15209, 15221, 15232, b-15195, b-15155, 15175, 15177, 15178, 15184, 15215, a 15192, 15250, a-15188, 15203, 15204, 15211, 15228, and a-15191, and new Survey Nos. 6a-828, 11-826, 10-832, 1-6-429, 1-2-3-4-832, -8-832, 1-830-and 5-832.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERWADY LANE, NEAR THAKOORDWAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 14th proximo, at 4 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Moreshwar Withoba Sakhardande, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Chintoo Nana Warrii ad Luxmibai, wife o the said Chintoo Nana Warrik in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1892, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the Island and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the oart called "Dawalkhani" near Thakoordwar, in the street, called Khaterwady Lane, on the western side thereof, containing by admeasurement 27 feet inn breadth an 101 feet in length or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax old No 140, new No 1121, old Survey No 439, and new Survey No 7561, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 1007, and street No 9, which said hereditaments and premises out standing in the name of the said Chintoo Nana Warrik, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Khaterwady Lane aforesaid, on the west by the oart of Hajee Ebrahim Jittayker, on the north by the house of the late Balcrishna Kanoba and on the south by the house of Ramchun er Kashinath, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupatinn of the said Chintoo Nana Warrik and his tenants.

The premises will be sold with the concurrenee of the second mortgagees Bhasker Soonderao.

For futher particulars a d conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAM-LAUNCH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, near the Bombay Saw Mills, by order of Mr Ramdas Thackersey, and on account and at the risk of Dr Danakoti Ragu—

1 steam-launch built of teak and sheathed with copper, about 50 feet long 12 feet broad, and 5 feet deep, without engine and boiler, as she lies at Tank Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 3, 1893.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.................................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP

THE SYNDICATE invite applications for the Government of India Scholarship, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, the 19th of June, 1893.

The regulations relating to the Scholarship will be found at pages 325 and 326 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93.

D. MACDONALD, M. D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS
NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co, Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
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They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

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SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished and open carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Rigid Camera for pictures, 12 by 8, with large lens in case, by Ross, three dark slides and sundry appurtenances, one portable dark room of canvas by How & Co., a strong-built victoria with a grey horse and harness, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of E. FRYVOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TENT FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bori Bunder, opposite New Municipal Building, and behind the Gaiety Theatre.

1 large Russian Duck Tent, 60 by 40.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, made to order, plated glass and crockery ware, photographic camera and lens by Lancaster, marble black, beautiful Parian figures, first rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, table lamps, &c., the property of Kuvarjee Ardesir Dalal, Esq., changing residence, and another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla.

A lot of unclaimed property.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

Also the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe, consisting of chairs, sofas, tables, chiffoniers, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, plates, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Grey Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, believed perfectly round, goes in saddle and harness.

1 Dark bay waler gelding with dog-cart and harness.

1 Country bred grey pony 13. 2 with varnished dog-cart and harness.

1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 Second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Motichand Parbhoodas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., at the premises, the undermentioned property, on account and risk of Rahimtoola Bhaijeebhai, Mahamedali Rahimtoola, and Esufally Rahimtoola, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Motichand Purbhoodas, in an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd August, 1890:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Patakwady Saverbhatt, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Ganoojee Bawa and other tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1181 and Street Nos. 36, 38, 40, containing by admeasurement thirty-one feet in breadth and fifty feet in length, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of Fazandar under No. 32, and bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the east by the gulli and beyond that by the house of Abdoolabhoy Abdoolalli Jeewakhan, on or towards the west by the gulli belonging to the property hereby assured and beyond that by the house of Poonjia Pillaji, fruit-seller, on or towards the north by the oart of Bapoojee Vassudeo Khatri, and on or towards the south by the passage of the oart, Patakwady Saverbhatt aforesaid.

For further patriculars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Framjee and Moos, the mortgagee's attorneys, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 3, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

AN advance of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38 7-16d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were still unchanged at £63½; and in New York, the metal advanced in value ¼ cent, say to 84⅛ cents; demand Exchange on London having been higher to the same extent, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 320,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 84 to 84·35 cents per oz. Consols in London remained at 99⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 109¾; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Indian Council sold 6 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 2⅞d. and 1s. 2 29-32d., the higher price showing an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on the highest rate obtained for the extra Transfers placed since last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2¼d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent., to 96⅞; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull: the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. 4 3-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for May-June deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for September-October. In East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach, Dhollera and Oomrawuttee, were 1-16d. lower, and also Good Hinganghat Egyptian Fair Brown Cotton was 1-16d. lower, at 4⅝d. per lb. The total day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7¾ cents per oz.; but Futures, for August, were 16 points higher than the last quotation for July, at 7·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, and the total figures for this season's crop to date now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	5,000	8,000	8,000
Two days' do.	13,000	20,000	15,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,718,000	6,719,000	6,572,000

There has been more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, especially on spinners' account, and the feeling has been steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. Purchases by the Mills sum up 1,950 bales, consisting of 500 each of Broach, at Rs. 216½; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 198; 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 180; 100 each of Bhagulkote, at Rs. 168-70; Karanja, at Rs 185; Damergaum, at Rs. 200¼; Dhulia, at Rs. 175½; Barsee, at Rs. 193; Julgaum, at Rs. 191; and 50 each Kusi, at Rs. 201; and Untni, at Rs. 161½, while exporters have only taken 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 198; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 217 per candy.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone with only a small business passing. Prices of *Pessy* and *Delhi* are further one anna per cwt. lower at our quotations, other descriptions being unchanged in value:—

White Pessy 91 per cent......Rs.	4	9	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	4	8	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.............. "	4	8	0	"
Red Delhi .... "	4	5	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent by shippers, and in a quiet market, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are again one anna per cwt. lower, the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 7-4-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-6-0	"
" " Cawnpore.	" 6-13-0 " " 7-0-0	"
" Red	" 6-5-0 " " 6-7-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,903	bales.
Wheat	49,710	cwts.
Linseed	36,039	"
Rapeseed	53,225	"
Gingelly	1,948	"
Poppyseed	11,609	"
Groundnuts	2,436	"
Castorseed	4,192	"
Rice	1,991	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done for the Continent, for May shipment, at 18s. to 18s. 6d.; and for July shipment, at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—A firm feeling prevailed again at opening, at 1s. 2 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand, without any enquiry thereat, and rates were soon raised 1-32d. with a like result, until at the close, we heard that 1s. 2 15-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand was available; but even at this advance we heard of but little being taken. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 3 3-32d. for ready Bills; 1s. 3 1-16d. for the 20-30th May; and 1s. 3 1-32d. for the first and second weeks of June; a moderate amount of business having been done at all these rates, and the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 15-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 29-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3d.		"
Credits do. ......1s 3 ⅛d.		"
Francs do. ......1·58⅞		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and rates for Fours, after receding to 103⅝ for Money, and 103¾ for Account, improved to the extent of 1-16 per cent., leaving off at 103 11-16, and 103 13-16, in the two positions, respectively. 101, nominal, has been quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some movement on Cotton Mill and Press Shares to-day, generally in buyers' favour and a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15—and more in a few instances—has taken place in both descriptions of Scrip at our revised quotations.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Rentes..............................	96⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38 7-16.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay on the evening of the 29th April.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 1.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 2.

The Lombardy left here this afternoon.

The Oriental arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 2.

Orient mail steamer Austral from London arrized.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left Suez for Bombay on the 28th April.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left Liverpool for Bombay on the 29th April.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 1.

10 p.m.	81·3

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	85·9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·723
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	183

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STIVEN—May 2, at Bombay, the wife of J. Stiven, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BRACKEN—OGILVIE—April 27, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev Frank Penny, Chaplain, William Alexander Frederick, eldest son of Major-General B D'O C Bracken, late Punjab Frontier Force, Retired, to Maude Frances, eldest daughter of Isabella, widow of Colonel James Spence Ogilvie, Bengal Staff Corps.

LYALL—WHIFFIN—April 26, at St John's Church, Berhampore, by the Rev W P G Field, (Officiating Chaplain of St John's, Calcutta), Robert Charles Lyall, of Berhampore (General Manager of the Bengal Silk Co), to Caroline, second daughter of H W S Whiffin, late Accountant General of the Army (retired).

DEATHS.

PATERSON—April 10, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, of pneumonia, Margaret Paterson, relict of the late Robert Paterson, Kilmarnock, aged 65.

VAN SOMEREN—April 25, at Agra, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant G A Van Someren, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, son of Colonel G J Van Someran, of Hove, Brighton, aged 23.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1893.

THE answer of the Under-Secretary of State for India to a question, put by Lord Randolph Churchill, relative to the belated report of Lord Herschell's Committee, has at least made it sufficiently clear that the Government of India defer action simply because that report has not yet been submitted. Lord Kimberley, Mr. Russell states, does not deem it expedient that the Government of India should take action "in advance of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee." And he states also—not for the first time—that the report will be submitted almost at once. We may reasonably conclude then that in the opinion of the Secretary of State the time is at hand when the Government of India will be able to take action. What will that action be? That is for the dealers in prophecy—a large tribe—to set forth authoritatively. In the bazaars in Calcutta and in Bombay it is fairly believed that the Mints will be immediately closed against private coinage. In other quarters also this view finds favour, but there are people who are confident that the palliative suggested by Sir John Lubbock—the imposition of a seignorage of ten per cent. on all silver coined in the Indian Mints—will be adopted by Government. A very careful search with Diogenes' lantern would fail to find anyone who believes that the Government will take no step at all. The Viceroy certainly does not believe that it will be possible for the Government to hold their hands and do nothing. His Excellency has very plainly stated that in default of other relief recourse must be had to heavy additional taxation. We know on the authority of the Minister of Finance that heavy additional taxation, even coupled with drastic retrenchments, would not suffice; they would be mere stop-gaps, the delusive gains from which would disappear at the next fall of silver. We may, therefore, venture to conclude that if the Government of India have a free hand, they will use it in some other direction than in the imposition of taxes which would not meet the imperative necessities of the case.

We publish in another column a copy of a remarkable memorial recently despatched to the Comptroller-General at Simla by the chairman and members of the Bombay Brokers' Association. The memorialists set forth with great clearness and force the perilous pass to which the merchants, banks, public companies, and small traders who have invested part of their capital and savings in Government securities in the belief that they can always obtain advances on them when required find themselves now when the Banks refuse to have anything to do with Government Paper. The Bank of Bombay—and the other Presidency Banks are in the same category—has declined to advance money on 4 per cent. Government Paper for the last six weeks, and gives no hope that it will be in a position to advance any in May, or even in the first half of June. This refusal, the memorialists state, very truly "eliminates one of the main reasons for investing in Government securities and submitting to a lower rate of interest"—namely, the certainty hitherto generally felt that the securities would always be regarded as valid by the Presidency Banks. The custom of investing in Government Paper was extending even to the lowest wage-earning classes in the city and promised to extend into the mofussil. The memorialists not unnaturally complain of the Banks, which receive Government balances equal to the amount of their respective capitals throughout the year without interest, and they can therefore put a large proportion of their capital into Government and other authorised securities, yielding interest at four per cent. It is also pointed out that Sir David Barbour, in answer to a question put to him during the Budget discussion in the Supreme Council by the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, stated that Government were not averse to making advances to the Presidency Banks in times of pressure, on the understanding that the Public Treasury should receive the whole benefit of it. In other words the Government would advance money on the condition that they should receive the whole of the interest on the money advanced, the Banks receiving apparently no remuneration for their risk and service. It was not likely that an offer thus conditioned would be accepted by the Banks. All the money they have is required to finance the export trade now at its height, and there is none to spare for advances on Government Securities which they can not use. The tightness in the money market is excessive, and entails not only serious inconvenience but heavy loss on the business community.

It is at the present moment necessary to supplement the statement of the Association of Brokers by certain facts which are not generally known. The real reason why the Presidency Banks decline to take Government Paper at any rate of interest is that the Government will not make advances from their cash balances on their own securities. This course has been resolved upon, evidently because of the effort of the Exchange Banks in London to force the hand of the Secretary of State when selling Council Bill on London. For a fortnight the Banks refused to buy at the rate fixed, believing that they could force his hand again as they had succeeded in doing a couple of months ago. He declined to give way, knowing that it would be necessary for the Banks to choose between taking Council Bills at the price fixed, and sending out silver to India to be coined in the Mints. This latter operation would take a month at least and the London Exchange Banks could not afford the time, for they are under the obligation of meeting the Bills drawn in India for the produce being shipped to England. The Government of India declined to advance money on its own securities to the Presidency Banks which in their turn refused to make similar advances the Exchange Banks on Government Paper which had to be sold in the market at a loss. The Banks found that the Secretary of State and not they or the holders of silver controlled the market; since Wednesday last they have purchased one hundred and twenty-one lakhs of Council Bills, and must buy more at a price only a fraction below 1s. 3d. the rupee. The members of the Brokers' Association, like the Banks in question, have had to sell their Government Paper at a sacrifice ranging from half to one per cent. They put it that their loss was occasioned by the refusal of the Presidency Bank to advance money on Government Securities "at any rate of interest." But the Presidency Banks, if we are rightly informed, only followed the example set by the Government which declined to advance money on their own securities, the object being to bring pressure to bear on those who imagined it was to their interest to bear the Council Bills in London. We heartily sympathise with those who have suffered by the resulting stringency, and we readily concur in the prayer of the memorialists that some *modus operandi* should be arrived at between the Government of India and the Presidency Banks. One point has been made clear as day-light by what has happened—that the Secretary of State, the greatest consumer of silver in the world, can control the market and defy the bears, if he chooses his time, and acts with firmness. He can control the market even now when the mints are open and speculators can send shiploads of cheap silver to be converted into rupees. With power to close the Mints, and only open them when the interest of the Government and the trade of India require that rupees shall be manufactured, India will have a stable currency, and the prosperity which a stable currency renders possible.

MR. ST. GEORGE MIVART has in three articles conclusively proved to the readers of the *Nineteenth Century* that the Nether Regions have been grossly calumniated, and that there is as much "Happiness in H——" as there is anywhere on the surface of this planet, and indeed rather more. It appears that Siberia has been equally maligned, and that instead of being a dreadful frozen solitude modelled by nature on the Circle of Ice which Dante beheld with shivering awe in the Inferno, it is quite a bright and pleasant place to live in. Even in the prisons the only drawback is that the prisoners are treated with too much indulgence; of which, however, they never complain. At a recent meeting of the Eccentric Club, in London, Mr. John Hollingshead presiding, Mr. Julius M. Price, F.R.G.S., gave an interesting narrative of his recent experiences in Siberia, and his subsequent journeys in Mongolia and China, which he visited as a special artist of the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Price's views, pictorial and otherwise, of life in Siberia consisted of a series of pictures, we read in a home paper, that differed considerably from those that are commonly presented. He saw everything from the bright side. He found travelling in Siberia exceedingly pleasant, and even his frequent visits to the Russian prisons revealed few horrors to him; laxity of discipline, the indulgence with which the prisoners are treated, constituting what the lecturer considered the gravest evil of the system. He gave an excellent account of domestic life in the Siberian towns, in which he found nothing more disagreeable than the common practice of kissing, that is confined to the male sex, and apparently does not go by favour, but is extended to ordinary acquaintances. He traversed the line of march of the Russian prisoners through a country that the rigours of winter did not deprive of its natural charm. The lecture was illustrated with numerous sketches and photographs. The lecture over, the chairman called upon Dr. John Pollen to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer. In responding to this call, the Indian Civilian could not help pointing out the strange coincidence that the conclusions arrived at by him after fifteen months' wanderings through European Russia should so closely correspond with those arrived at by Mr. Price after his fifteen months' travel through Asiatic Russia. There was no collusion between them, for they were strangers to one another; they both spoke of Russia and the Russians as they found them, and they both failed to detect the horrible and diabolic traits in Russian life and manners painted with so much ability by "M. Lanin" and other writers in the *Fortnightly Review*. We may here mention, *par parenthese*, that "M. Lanin" is not one writer, but three writers hiding their anonymity under one veil. Provided their revelations are read with the same reserve which prudent people observe when the Bianchi speak of the doings of the Neri and *vice versa*, not in Italy only, but in every land, including our own favoured Isle, there is no harm in supping on the horrors that Three-in-One provide for us. But this is a digression from the proceedings of the meeting at the Eccentric Club. Mr. John Hollingshead gave some of his experiences in Russia, and went so far as to declare that he knew of no country where the principles of social liberty are so thoroughly recognised as in the land of the Czar. While the tendency of all recent legislation in the United Kingdom has been to circumscribe the liberty of the subject, Russian Law has been directed to give greater freedom to all classes! According to Mr. Hollingshead, provided public discussion of, and all attacks on, Imperial policy be avoided—provided that there be no National Congress, no Presidency Associations, no Sarvajanik Sabhas—a man may do and say what he pleases in Russia; or anywhere else for the matter of that. From all which we may gather that just as there is Happiness in H——, there is liberty in Russia, and thorough enjoyment of life in Siberia, especially in the jails.

THE recent rebellion in Pahang has had a serious effect on the working of the Exploration Company which was formed in England some years ago for the development of the natural products of the country. The undertaking on the whole has been more profitable than its promoters anticipated, but the effect of the rebellion has been to jeopardise much of the company's capital, and unless the company can obtain some compensation from the Government for the losses occasioned by the rebellion the money advanced for last year's working will be a dead-loss. In order to bring whatsoever pressure is possible to bear upon the Government the chairman at a recent extraordinary general meeting suggested the combined action of all interested companies. The course he proposed was not perhaps quite what commended itself to simple business people. His idea was that, after combining, they should ask Government what was the meaning of the word "protected" as applied to the Native States in the Malay Peninsula. If it did not mean protection to the life and property for British subjects, he remarked, the sooner British subjects knew it the better. This may be; but to propound conundrums to Government is scarcely business-like. Far better would it have been, considering that the British Resident after consultation with Government refused to admit liability, to appeal to the Home Government. For the industry carried on by the Exploration Company is an important one, and is worthy of encouragement. The mineral wealth of the territory is very considerable. There are vast areas covered by magnificent timber so extensive that it cannot be cleared and carried to the sea for years to come. To carry out the work lying before them the directors, in face of losses by the rebellion, and the Government refusal to compensate them, have deemed it necessary to ask for more capital. Twenty-five thousand pounds are required to increase the capacity of the mills, develope the timber business, purchase a steamer, and commence alluvial workings on the tribute system at Passoh, and work the tin concession at Cheranggang. This is likely to prove more profitable than engaging in a struggle with Government as to the question of compensation. To obtain the necessary capital the company has issued forty thousand pounds seven per cent. debentures, believing that within three years they can redeem them at five per cent. premium by the issue of ordinary shares.

THE development of the Canadian Pacific Railway system and the Trans-Pacific trade between Australia and Canada is one of the most remarkable of recent years. The Canadian Government has just entered into an arrangement with the Australian and New Zealand Steamship Company to run a monthly Pacific steamer service from Sydney to Vancouver, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is also about to undertake vast improvements. It was only two and a half years ago that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company could devote any time to the development of other than local trade. But since this has been done the enormous possibilities of the line have become apparent, and already it has a large share of the trans-continental traffic of America. Quite recently the Company started its line of steamers between Vancouver, China, and Japan. This was a monthly service, but it has already been made tri-weekly, and the latest addition, which may perhaps to some extent affect existing companies, in which India is more or less interested, provides a ten days' service from Sydney to join that existing service at Hongkong. A line is also to run between Sydney and Vancouver direct, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has further undertaken to put steamers in its Atlantic service which will cover the distance between Halifax and Great Britain in such time as will beat the record of all other lines.

OUR Simla correspondent, after making enquiries at the Foreign Office regarding the statement by the *Standard*—which Reuter wired on Monday to the effect that Russia is seeking to rectify her frontier on the north of Persia—wires that no official information has been received in India on the subject, though the accuracy of the statement is not doubted.

THE s.s. Assam, with outward English mails of the 21st ult., left Aden, at 1 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

AT the meeting of the Corporation to-morrow the first business on the agenda will be the selection of a representative to be recommended to H. E. the Governor for nomination to a seat on the Legislative Council. Mr. P. M. Mehta will be proposed for recommendation by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. J. U. Yajnik, seconded by Mr. Roughton and Mr. Sayani.

A HONGKONG telegram of yesterday's date gives the sales of Bombay yarns at seven hundred bales, the market remaining dull.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following:—General remarks.—Weather stormy, with slight showers of rain in eleven districts. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops progressing, Cattle disease in places. Fodder insufficient in one district and in a part of another. Prices falling in two districts, elsewhere unchanged.

WITH reference to the telegram, which appeared in our issue of the 1st instant, regarding the "Oriental" policy-holders' recent meeting at Madras, we find it is the custom for the Chief Officer of well conducted Joint Stock Companies to obtain proxies in their favour from members who are in the mofussil or unable to attend the meeting. We also learned the policy-holders' interests are very fully represented on the Board of the Oriental, as several of the directors are policy-holders as well as share-holders. No such an appointment could be made as desired by the Madras policy-holders, *viz.*, "From among policy-holders, such not being a share-holder." This is simply an impossibility as every director must of necessity be a share-holder; and the gentleman whom the Madras policy-holders had in view would be disqualified according to their desires, as he is both a policy-holder and share-holder.

A CHRISTIANIA correspondent writes: The beautiful little Viking ship on leaving Christiania was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds who filled the Emperor William's Quay and the neighbouring walls of the fortress. The crew of the Viking numbers twelve men, selected from some three hundred competitors. They consist of men in their strongest youth, the minimum of age being 20, the maximum 43. The captain is Mr. Magnus Andersen, who is the father of the enterprise. Mr. Andersen, now editor of the "Norwegian Shipping Gazette," in 1886, together with Mr. Christensen, second mate of the Viking, tried to cross the Atlantic in an open boat, only 19 feet long. They were only 270 English miles from Newfoundland when they gave in, and were taken up by an English vessel. The passage with the Viking is not thought to be very dangerous, but of course the ship of Leif Erikson was by far larger and better projected. The passage is calculated to take some two months. The provisions will last four months. From Christiania the boat is towed to Bergen, with short visit to the principal town along the coast. On the 20th it will definitely start for the ocean.

A LETTER which Professor Rendel Harris has sent to the *British Weekly* gives two details of the variation in the new Syriac text, discovered in the monastery on Mount Sinai, which are exceedingly interesting. In the first place, the last 12 verses of St. Mark are entirely absent, a fact which, as Professor Harris says, transfers the evidence of the Syriac version to the other side in the famous controversy about their authenticity. The Gospel thus breaks off with the appearance of the angel at the sepulchre, and the announcement that "He goeth before you into Galilee." The last 12 verses contain the appearance to Mary Magdalene, to the two going into the country, and to the Eleven at meat, together with the Exhortation to preach the Gospel to every creature, and its accompanying blessing and anathema—"He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." The other variation is rather literary than doctrinal, but all will agree with Professor Harris in welcoming an authority for the old-fashioned "good-will towards men" in place of the modern and enigmatical "to men of good-will." But the interest of this is much less than that of the omission of the concluding passage. The majority of scholars have, it is true, always been inclined to regard it as spurious, but a very considerable minority have maintained its authenticity, and, whether spurious or not, it is certainly very ancient, for it was known to Irenæus and Justin Martyr. If it is a latter addition, it is certainly the most serious of all interpolations into th[illegible] received text of the Gospels. After this, the furth[illegible] results of a study of the newly-discovered vers[illegible] will be awaited with very considerable curiosity.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 2.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell Under-Secretary for India, in reply to Lord Randolph Churchill, said that the labours of the Herschell Committee were nearing completion, but that it was not expedient to allow the Indian Government to take any measures in advance of the Committee's report.

Mr. Russell, in reply to questions put by Mr. Baldwin, said that if the European importers of wheat from India demand cleaner grain, the exporters will be obliged to supply it.

The Government, he said, had suggested to India to establish elevators at the chief wheat marts. He added that it was not the intention of the Government to propose a Wheat Frauds Act.

In reply to a further question, he said that Lord Kimberley had requested Mr. Asquith to permit Mr. Grundy, the Inspector of Factories, to proceed to India to report on the condition of factory labour there, and especially in regard to the work of women and young people in the factories.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S MOTION ON EGYPT.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Dilke brought forward his motion regarding the evacuation of Egypt, and in doing so said the time had come to give effect to the declarations made by successive administrations relative to the Government of Egypt, and urged that either the Government should revive negotiations for carrying out the convention arranged by Sir Drummond Wolff with the Sultan or confer with the other Powers to obtain their sanction for our continuing the occupation of Egypt.

DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gladstone said that the occupation of Egypt was a burden and possible a risk for England, and that its permanence did not coincide with our traditional policy or with our good faith towards the Sultan or the declarations made by us to Europe. Nevertheless the British occupation had conferred enormous benefit on Egypt. France, he said, has no special title to intervene in the matter, and her rights are not different to those of others. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying the position was an extremely delicate one, but that the events that took place in January last made it the exclusive duty of Great Britain to maintain the security and peace of Egypt.

The motion was eventually negatived.

MAY-DAY IN EUROPE.

May-day passed off quietly throughout the Continent, except at Marseilles, where skirmishes took place between the police, and those taking part in the demonstration in which several were injured.

OPENING OF THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

CHICAGO, MAY 1.

President Cleveland to-day opened the Chicago World's Fair with great ceremony. After the inaugural speech the President pressed a button which at once set in motion the whole of the machinery and fountains amid salvoes of Artillery, the ringing of bells and the cheers of the enormous mass of people present.

Everything passed off well and was pronounced a complete success.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 21st ult., left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Paramatta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay will officiate as Political Agent, Bundelkhund, during Colonel Wilson's absence on six months leave, and Mr. Ramsey's place, as Assistant Governor-General's Agent, Central India, will be taken by Lieutenant Bannerman.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Roe has arrived at Lahore to take charge from Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, who goes on leave.

GRANT TO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A grant of Rs. 60,000 similar in amount to that given last year, has been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for distribution among the Volunteer Corps for the annual camp-of-exercise. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has further been allotted to cover the expenses connected with field-days.

THE SEQUEL TO THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

The Resident of Hyderabad has reversed the order of Mr. Bosanquet whereby leave was given to Rafi-ud-Din, one of the witnesses of the Pamphlet Case, to prosecute Mehdi Hassan for perjury. Seeing that the magistrate carefully decided the case not on its merits, but on the ground of want of proof for publication, and his allowing witnesses on either side to be indicted for false statements on questions, the fact did not certainly, the *Pioneer* says, seem an extraordinary proceeding.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The 23rd Pioneers arrived at Abbottabad on Monday morning, and left for Khagan next day. No other troops move forward, yet though the garrison remains warned for service. British Mountain Batteries will probably leave on the 9th instant for Gullies.

FAREWELL DINNER AT LAHORE.

A very successful farewell dinner was given at Lahore, on Saturday night, by the Punjab Club to Mr. J. L. Kipling and Rev. F. T. Dale on the eve of their departure home.

CAPTAIN POORE'S CRICKET TEAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 2.

Captain Poore has decided to take a strong team to Ootacamund to play against the Madras team. He has got together good batsmen. Bombay will be represented by Captains Barton, Poore, and Newnham, Dr. Trask, Messrs. Raikes, Sprott, Baker, Luard, Troup, Greig, and Clark. The match will commence on the 22nd instant. There are four really good bowlers in the team, namely, Messrs. Barton, Newnham, Raikes, and Clark; besides a couple of useful change bowlers. In batting the team is certainly not lacking in strength, for it includes such well-known players as Captain Poore, Dr. Trask, Messrs. Troup and Luard, who may be relied on. Mr. Sprott will be of no small assistance in the usual place behind the wickets.

THE ANNUAL BIRTH-DAY DURBAR.

The Annual Birth-day Durbar will be held at the Council Hall by Mr. Crowe, on the 27th instant, subject to her Majesty's approval.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, MAY 2.

The condition of Sir James Dormer is stated in latest bulletin to be very serious. His Excellency passed a bad night, and is much weaker. condition causes grave anxiety.

SWISS POLE DRAUGHTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Major-General Lewis reports that Lord Roberts considers Swiss pole draught preferable to the modified German or modified Bengal draughts, and he is of opinion that even if the pole were not superior to the shaft there is one thing that is greatly in favour of the former, viz., the necessity of lessening men and horses under fire, which can only be done by decreasing the detachment. By this spare gun-teams will be available without increasing the total of horses, and the numbers brought under fire will decrease by eighteen men and thirty-six horses.

The Ordnance Committee Report, dated 21st November, states that the Swiss pole was more favourably reported upon than any other shaft or pole, and further trials both in England and India are recommended. The wheelers should be attached direct to the splinter bar, and more space should be allowed for between the horses. The driver's leg iron should be modified to afford him better protection.

Lord Roberts believes that the battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, organised in this way, would be more mobile with double teams, the losses would decrease, and be far superior for a modern campaign than one on the existing system.

THE PROPOSED KALKA SIMLA RAILWAY.

A railway survey which has been in progress for over twelve months, starting from Kalka line, will take a south-easterly direction, till it reaches the Kasaulia Nulla. It then will practically follow the bed of Kasaulia Nulla to Durrumpore, from which places it takes its course along the spur in the direction of Sebato; from that vicinity it rejoins the Kasaulia Nulla cart-road to Solan, and from Solan to Kandaghat it takes the eastern side of Tara Devi, crossing the Sewage Nulla at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, then it will probably ascend the Chota Simla route by the Apt system at a gradient of about 1 in 10. The railway stations will probably be built at the Chota Simla spur, or the downs.

THE CALCUTTA SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

At the Sessions to-day, Captain Fraser was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for swindling Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw in respect of two bogus cheques. He pleaded guilty. There was also a previous conviction against him in 1875 for a similar offence when he was sentenced to four years.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Tramway difficulty is practically over, the Company and the Corporation having arrived at an amicable settlement, which will be confirmed at the next meeting of the Corporation.

THE STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR RELIEF.

THE following letter was forwarded some days ago to the Comptroller General of the Government of India at Simla:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Brokers' Association to place before you the following observations for your consideration:—

2. That although there are side by side with the Government Securities other safe and sound securities and investments giving to investors larger returns; many prefer to invest their whole savings, and the merchants, the bankers, the public companies and the small traders, the unused part of their capital in Government Securities; under a belief hitherto well-founded, and legitimate that they will be able to obtain advances on them whenever required.

3. That it is the belief of this Association that the custom of investing in Government Securities is extending to the lowest wage-earning classes of this city and promises to extend into the Mofussil.

4. That the development of this form of investment and a promise of a further and quicker expansion is due to a belief which had hitherto held good that the advances could be obtained on it at the lowest ruling rate of interest on an emergency.

5. That this belief has received a rude shock by the refusal of the Bank of Bombay to advance money on Government of India 4 per cent. paper during a part of the month of March, the whole of the month of April, and which may extend to the month of May, and perhaps a part of the month of June.

6. That this refusal eliminates one of the main reasons for investing in Government Securities and submitting to a lower return of interest.

7. That the Presidency Banks have the use of Government Deposits equal to an amount not less than their respective capitals throughout the year without interest, which enable them to put a good part of their capital in Government and other authorized securities, which thereby earn for them an income equal to 4 per cent. on their capital.

8. That the services rendered to Government in return are not commensurate to the profits made from the Government Deposits if the consideration of advancing on Government Securities to the public is eliminated.

9. That from the reply made to the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy by the Finance Minister at the last Budget discussion it appears that the Government of India are not averse to making advances to the Presidency Banks under certain circumstances; but the condition on which such advances will be made is that the Public Treasury shall receive the whole benefit of it; and that the Banks are to derive no profit as intermediaries.

10. That this Association thinks that the condition laid down by the Government is fair, and the Banks which derive many benefits from their connection with the Government ought not to grudge rendering such small service gratuitously, which will be but seldom required.

11. That a large body of the consituents of this Association who had need of money during this month and a part of the last had to sell their Government paper at a sacrifice ranging from ½ to 1 per cent. on the refusal of the Presidency Bank to advance money thereon at any rate of interest.

12. That it is politically expedient as well as financially advantageous to the Government of India to give every inducement to the people of this country to put their savings in Government Securities, and in order to obtain this end, the chief condition is that some *modus operandi* should be arrived at between the Government of India and the Presidency Banks.—I beg to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

CHOONILAL MOTILAL,
Chairman, Brokers' Association.

29th April, 1893.

APROPOS of Lord Beaconsfield's tenure of Hughenden Manor, into the inheritance of which Mr. Coningsby Disraeli has just entered, there is a story which will bear telling again. His lordship was one day walking on the terrace in the easy coat and old slouch hat which he affected in the country, when two ladies of a certain age and of most pronounced Gladstonite opinions entered the gate. Supposing him to be a keeper or gardener, or something of that sort, they inquired if he would show them over the place, which he at once undertook to do. While they were walking about they overwhelmed him with questions as to the habits of his master, and one of them finally said, "Do you think you could manage to get us a sight of the old beast himself?" "Madam," said Lord Beaconsfield," the Old Beast has the honour to wait upon you now." The ladies turned and fled.

HERE is a pretty glimpse of the Queen in the privacy of Windsor. It appears in a letter written by the sculptor, John Gibson:—"I have been working at the bust of the Queen for nearly nine days. No lady ever sat to me with more agreeable manners. She set me quite at my perfect ease, she talked and laughed every day, and was most good-natured."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual dinner of old Wellingtonians in commemoration of Waterloo Day will be held on Monday, June 19, at Simla. There should be a large number present this year owing to the organization of an Indian Branch of the Old Wellingtonian Society during the past year, and the arrival of two new Wellingtonians in the station, Colonel Ian Hamilton, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and Captain W. Jackson. The latter with Captain Herbert are making active arrangements for the dinner.

THE very severe thunderstorm that has been experienced of late at Simla did considerable damage to Government House, and a piece of the lead on the roof was struck by lightning which melted the metal and burnt parts of the wood underneath.

THE Maharajah of Patiala is tired of racing, and is now about to devote his royal attention to billiards.

CAPTAIN G. P. BRASIER CREAGH has taken upon himself the grave responsibility of managing the Simla Race Meetings for this season.

THE Madras ecclesiastical establishment has lost a most zealous and hard-working Chaplain in the Rev. A.C. Taylor, Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, who left for home on Wednesday on two years' furlough preparatory to retirement.

EXPERIMENTS with noiseless and smokeless gunpowder are stated to have been tried at Soerabaya with the result that the article is shown to be unable to stand a tropical climate!

THE *Deccan Budget* understands that Nawab Mehdi Hasan's services have been returned to the British Government, and that he will soon leave for the North-West Provinces to take up an appointment there.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 22nd April, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 74,133, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,11,318, making altogether Rs. 1,85,451, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 220-12-5. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,68,797-12-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 200-15-2.

NUMEROUS telegrams of sympathy with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras have been received at Army Head-quarters, Ootacamund; among them one from the Viceroy and another from Sir George White. We are glad to hear that Sir James Dormer is progressing very favourably.

SECUNDRA KHAN, a Havildar of some years' standing in the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry at Allahabad and a cornet-player in the band of that regiment has been arrested for forging currency notes. The accused has been carrying on systematic forgeries for the past three months and more, but they were so cleverly done that no suspicion rested on him. His wife seems to have been the only party in his confidence, and she made a confession which led to the Havildar's arrest. Secundra Khan obtained short leave to visit Kohat, but, instead of going there, he made for Calcutta, where he was traced and captured, and subsequently conveyed under a police escort to Meerut, where the forgeries are alleged to have originated. The woman who divulged the secret has been also taken to Meerut to give evidence in the case.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 1st April, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 85,084-13-11, and for goods, &c., Rs. 88,3075-4, making altogether Rs. 1,73,392-3-3 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 166-3-11. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,30,669-13-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 118-2-4.

AN urgent appeal is put forward for the establishment of a Lepers' Home at Rangoon, which forty years of English rule have changed "from a collection of bamboo and mat huts, built over a malarial swamp, into a large and wealthy city." The Lepers' Home at Mandalay has done excellent work, and it is thought that one at Rangoon would be equally successful.

IN consequence of the recent defalcation in the Small Cause Court at Madras, Mr. P. D. Shaw, the Chief Judge of the Court, has asked the local Government to direct the Accountant-General to arrange for the audit of the accounts of his court twice a year, by which means, Mr. Shaw believes, a recurrence of the recent defalcations will be prevented.

THE gross duty collected at Burman ports during the past year amounted to nearly 74 lakhs, nearly nine lakhs below last year's collection and over fourteen below those of 1890-91. The collections at Rangoon were nearly 60 lakhs.

IT has now been ascertained that Mr. Moss, manager of the defunct Himalaya Bank, sailed from Calcutta last month for Australia. The police of these Provinces are in communication with the Colonial authorities for his extradition.

THE Birmingham Coroner has won "the sincere thanks" of a jury by excusing them from the unpopular duty of "viewing the body." In the opinion of this experienced official the rule of law which requires that ceremony to be performed in all cases is absurd. In the particular instance which called forth his remarks it would have been not only absurd but dangerous to an extent which might possibly have resulted in further inquests. The case under investigation was that of an inhabitant of a crazy old house with a perilous staircase down which the deceased had fallen and broken his neck and to see the body it would have been necessary to mount this staircase and to stand moreover in a room of which the flooring was of doubtful solidity. Under these circumstances the coroner declined the responsibility of taking fourteen jurymen together with himself and his officer into the crazy structure.

A VIENNA correspondent writes: The "Politische Correspondenz" has a letter from St. Petersburg, stating that the Court and Government there are following with very attentive eyes the present doings in Bulgaria. There can be no doubt at all that efforts were at first made to prevent the Prince's marriage. The much talked of Note in the "Government Gazette" was inserted to frighten the friends of any Princess who might be disposed to become Prince Ferdinand's consort. It was hoped that the Duke of Parma would feel the weight of Russia's threats, and would withdraw his consent to the marriage. But Russia quite determined not to tolerate any public reception of Prince Ferdinand by any Sovereign whatever, and would regard this as a violation of the Berlin Treaty. If the Prince is received privately Russia will not protest, but she will know what to think of the sentiments and opinions of the Monarch who thus receives the Prince. This letter was published on Tuesday. It is difficult to imagine what Russia will say when it learns that the Emperor has had three-quarters of an hour's interview with M. Stambuloff after receiving the Prince on the previous day.

FOR having mocked and offended a lady who wore a crinoline in a public garden in Vienna, four persons were fined. It appears, says a Vienna correspondent, that a crowd followed the wearer, but she could not find out the names of more than four offenders. They offered to beg her pardon, but the indignant woman would not hear of it, and insisted upon their being punished, saying that she only wished she knew who the other offenders were.

CONSUL BONHAM attributes the falling off (about ten thousand) in the number of passengers landing and embarking at Calais last year partly to the cholera scare and partly to the attractions of rival routes, particularly the Dover-Ostend. For all this, he is of opinion that the shortest sea and mail route, namely that between Dover and Calais, is likely always to hold its own. At present the mid-day service, as it is called, leaving both London and Paris about 11 a.m., is the favourite, the large steamboats being always run in this service. Mr. Bonham thinks it to be regretted that equally fine boats are not regularly in use in the other services; but until the works for widening the harbour are further advanced, he considers that it would not be prudent to risk running the large boats at certain hours in stormy weather.

THE great Montgolfier fire balloon, in which Captain Burnaby accompanied M. Godard, the French aeronaut (not Goudat, as Mr. Evelyn Burnaby has it), ascended from Cremorne Gardens, Chelsea, some 30 years since. It appears from Mr. Evelyn Burnaby's narrative that his late brother was on that occasion a decidedly unwelcome passenger. Mr. Godard had refused to take him, but Captain Burnaby was not the man to take denials. Accordingly, as the balloon (says Mr. Burnaby) commenced to rise from the ground my brother, with much dexterity, seizing the ropes, vaulted into the car. The effect was magical, and the descent of the balloon to the ground was the work of a moment. The aeronaut's language, adds the narrator, was far from polite. In broken French he ejaculated, 'Weel, sare! you spoil de effect. De band play, de people shout, we rise, we mount! Magnifique! And then you—why, you put your heavy carcase into my balloon, and we go down, plomp; dare, dat is vot you do.'" Captain Burnaby, however, gained his point, and, as the balloon made its second ascent, he was found to be amongst the enterprising party.

To his brisk and exhilarating narrative entitled "A Ride from Land's End to John o' Groats" (Sampson Low and Co.) Mr. Evelyn Burnaby has written an introduction in which will be found some characteristic anecdotes of the author's brother, the late Colonel Fred Burnaby. On one occasion when that stalwart athlete was quartered at Windsor with his regiment he laid a wager that he would run, row, ride, hop, and walk five successive quarter miles within one quarter of an hour. A boat and a horse were in readiness on the banks of the Thames, and the feat was accomplished in a little over twelve minutes. It was from Windsor that he started one summer afternoon on one of his first balloon excursions, in company with the late Captain Westcar, and by a curious chance the party descended in the neighbourhood of Bedford, where Captain Burnaby's father was living.

MAJOR CANDY had an unpleasant accident the other day, writes a home paper. He was severely bitten by a fine collie dog belonging to his shepherd. He is very fond of animals, dogs in particular, a taste which his daughter, the young Duchess of Newcastle, inherits from him in an exaggerated degree, and he has rather a failing for caressing stray animals without inquiry into their own ideas on chance acquaintances. Hence these presents, says the *Gentlewoman*. However, Major Candy is going on well, and we hope will soon be able to forget his adventure. Collies—captivating creatures—have rather an unfair share of the public confidence; no other big dog is so pleasant a companion in a boudoir, but few have such a bad record to show. They have been known to turn against a master, and, worse still, against a mistress, with whom they have exchanged devotion for years; and for children, whom they rarely like, they are absolutely unsafe associates.

SIR JOHN HIBBERT'S newest return showing the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland shows the balances of revenue available for Imperial expenditure after the local expenditure of these divisions of the United Kingdom has been met. Ireland contributes between eight and nine per cent. of the total revenue, but consumes between seventeen and eighteen per cent. of the sum absorbed in local expenditure. Her share of the balances available for Imperial expenditure varies from 3·40 per cent. to 4·26 per cent. It is more intelligible to the reader to note that the government of Ireland costs six millions out of eight contributed to the revenue, leaving two millions as a balance available for Imperial expenditure, whereas in the rest of the kingdom only twenty-seven millions out of eighty-nine and a-half millions are required for local expenditure, leaving sixty and a-half millions for the Imperial expenditure.

A SECOND attempt made the other day to destroy the masonry of the old cathedral tower in Berlin by dynamite, failed (says a correspondent) this time again in consequence of too small a charge having been used. The tower was raised a foot, but did not collapse. In the afternoon, however, while the pioneers were occupied in laying the dynamite for a third time, they heard a curious crackling and noticed cement falling from the walls. The major in command, seeing the imminent danger, had scarcely time to withdraw with his men when the tower, with a crash like thunder, fell in ruins.

IN the article "From Behind the Speaker's Chair" in the new number of "The Strand Magazine," it is stated that the Parliamentary career of the late Mr. Jennings was checked and finally destroyed by his breach with Lord Randolph Churchill. This was when Lord Randolph had thrown up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and was feared on the Treasury Bench as much as he was hated. Mr. Jennings refused to be bought over from Lord Randolph Churchill's side, and (says the writer in "The Strand Magazine") one Monday night, shortly after the opening of the Session of 1890, there appeared on the paper a resolution standing in the name of Mr. Jennings, framed in terms not calculated to smooth the path of the Conservative Government just then particularly troubled. That Mr. Jennings had prepared it in consultation with Lord Randolph Churchill was an open secret. Indeed, Lord Randolph had undertaken to second it. Before the motion could be reached a debate sprang up in which Lord Randolph interposed, and delivered a speech which, in Mr. Jennings's view, entirely cut the ground from under his feet. He regarded this as more than an affront—as a breach of faith, a blow dealt by his own familiar friend. At that moment, in the House, he broke with Lord Randolph, tore up his amendment and the notes of his speech, and declined thereafter to hold any communication with his old friend. No one was more surprised than Lord Randolph Churchill at the view taken of this event by Mr. Jennings. He had not thought of his action being so construed, and had certainly been guiltless of the motive attributed to him. There was somewhere and somehow a misunderstanding. With Mr. Jennings it was strong and bitter enough to last through what remained of his life. Whilst he did not act upon the first impulse communicated to one of his friends and forthwith retire from public life, he with this incident lost all zest for it. Had his physical strength not failed, and his life not been embittered by the episode alluded to, Louis Jennings would have risen to high position in the Parliamentary field.

IT is calculated that by the time the gates of Jackson Park are opened to visitors twenty million dollars will have been expended by the management at Chicago on the buildings of the Exposition, the adornment of the grounds, foreign and domestic promotion, and the general administration of the Fair. This sum, it is noted, does not include any of the amounts paid out by foreign countries for their buildings, the expenditures for State buildings, or the cost of any of the exhibits or the expense of their installation. It represents only the amount expended under authority of the management.

OF M. Alfred Mame, whose death was reported the other day, a Paris correspondent writes: M Mame was the greatest Catholic publisher in the world. He carried on business at Tours for upwards of fifty years, employing latterly seven hundred persons. He was the son of a printer and publisher, who started the printing and publishing establishment ninety-seven years ago. Two years ago the parchment bindings of books that issued in nine months from Mame's presses consumed forty thousand sheepskins. The scraps that remained, and the sweepings of the gilders' room, were sold for two thousand pounds. He published at direct loss copies in chromo-lithograph, which were almost perfect, of old illuminated missals and other works of piety. But these publications kept his house before the Catholic world, and were attended with indirect gain. He far more than recouped himself by the sale of cheap catechisms and other works of piety, one-and-a-half pence leaflets describing miracles, wonderful answers to prayer, dreams of pious persons and school books required for pupils of religious schools. The staff of authors which he formed for the letterpress of the costly works were far below the artists, who in their different lines were the first in France. Nothing ever issued from his presses for which he did not first secure episcopal sanction. His choice of working men and women was strictly limited to conforming Catholics standing well with the clergy. It was said that to resent the moral servitude in which he kept them, they voted against Clerical candidates at the Town and Legislative elections.

THE MISSING PILGRIM STEAMER KHIVA.

No news has yet come to hand regarding Mr. Hajee Cassum's s. s. Khiva, with its human freight of upwards of 1,000 souls. Mr. Hajee Cassum speaks very thankfully of the kind assistance extended to him by the P. and O. authorities at Bombay, who have sent telegrams to the principal ports of call, with instructions for their steamers of keep a sharp look-out for the missing pilgrim ship going fifty or even one hundred miles out of their way to search for her if necessary. The owner himself has been doing his best to obtain some trace of his vessel; and, for that purpose has issued peremptory directions to the commanders of his own vessels sailing by the route to and from Aden. The Tanjore, which left Bombay yesterday at noon, and not on Monday as previously stated, will take the route to Aden from a south-north direction *via* Socotra; while the Akbar, which sailed from Jeddah on 30th ult., and was lying at Aden, will leave the latter port at noon to-day, proceeding in the direction of Bombay *via* Maculla and Muscat, searching the Arabian coast for the missing vessel from the north-west. It is expected that the search to be instituted by these two vessels as well as by the gun-boat sent out from Aden port by the Indian Marine authorities, in addition to the look-out by the P. and O. steamers, will result in obtaining some trace of the missing pilgrim steamer.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

THE following letter has been addressed by Shriniwas Row Purushram Pundit Punt Pratinidhi, Chief of the Awandh State, to Mr. W. H. Crowe, Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan:—

Sir,—I had the pleasure to receive your letter, dated the 15th instant, requesting me to name a candidate for nomination in the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Sirdars in the Deccan; and, in reply, beg to inform you that I shall be very glad to do so after receipt of information from you on the following points:—

1. By the term Sirdars, we mean those holding jahagirs and exercising the civil and criminal jurisdiction therein, of which a list was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1891, and not those of new creation without jahagirs entered in the list of Sirdars in black and red ink. Am I correct in this supposition? If so we shall be glad to vote in favour of some learned English-knowing Sirdar like Bala Saheb, Chief of Kurundwad, or Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, or Abba Saheb, Chief of Vishalgad, with success.

2. If the Sirdars of new creation entered in red ink are to be allowed to vote along with ancient Sirdars, then, it would be useless for the latter to vote, because the former who now form the majority are sure to vote in favour of some imaginary reformers, whose views are not at all palatable to us. If this should happen then we may clearly say that we are not represented in the Council.

3. I hear that we are not allowed to vote through yadis sent through our vakils and karbharis. If this be true, we beg you will be pleased to allow us to communicate our views by yadis after getting the permission of Government if necessary. There is a large number of widows of ancient Sirdars who cannot appear in durbars of the kind you name according to the long-established Hindu custom, which is still predominant. The permission is absolutely necessary for widows especially.

4. Are the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country and Kholapur included in the term Deccan Sirdars?

5. As it will take some time to get an authoritative ruling on the above points from Government within a fortnight, I beg you will be pleased to appoint a date for the election some time in June next at the time of the Levee of his Excellency the Governor.—I have, &c.,

SHRINIWAS PURUSHRAM,
Chief of the Awandh State.

Kinhi, April 25.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. steamer Assam, with English mails of the 21st ult., left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 8 a.m. on Sunday next. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Parramatta, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. J. W. Hartley, Lieut. G. A Brownrigg, Mr. F. Longbottom, Mr. R. S. Hawkins, Lieut. C. O. Halliday, Mr. Parkin, Lieut. H. L. Haughton.

From Brindisi: Mr. E. M. George, Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. J. S. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Maudsley, Major McDougal, Mr. J. C. White, Lieut. F. P. Webber, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. D. Hynd.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the Single Handicap Tournament, which was finished on Tuesday evening:—

FIRST ROUND.

Scratch R M Gray	beat	+ 15 R E Cayley	6-4 5-6 6-0
Scratch Capt Macdonald	beat	+ 15 C J Barnes	6-1 6-5
—30 Capt S C Smith	beat	+½15 H R Greaves	6-1 6-2
—15½ H J Clark	beat	+½15 W Smith	6-3 6-2

—½ 15 J G Greig	byes	+½15 B F Jones	byes
—15½ A J Brooks		Scratch C St Paul	
—½ 15 T L Roberts		Scratch E Cuffey	
—15 E W Arundell		+ ½15 A D Creagh	
+½ 15 H John		+½ 15 C F Levick	
+½ 15 A J Besley		+½ 15 W Monro	

SECOND ROUND.

C H Macdonald	beat	R M Gray	6-5 4-6 6-5
S C Smith	beat	H J Clark	6-2 6-5
J G Greig	beat	B F Jones	6-2 6-2
A J Brooks	beat	C St Paul	Scratched
T L Roberts	beat	E Cuffey	3-6 6-5 6-5
E W Arundell	beat	A D Creagh	6-2 6-1
H John	beat	C F Levick	6-2 6-2
A J Besley	beat	W Monro	6-1 6-3

THIRD ROUND.

J G Greig	beat	A J Brooks	6-1 6-1
G C Smith	beat	E W Arundell	6-1 6-2
A J Besley	beat	H John	6-0 6-2
C H Macdonald	beat	T L Roberts	6-4 6-1

FOURTH ROUND.

J G Greig	beat	C H Macdonald	6-3 6-2
A J Besley	beat	S C Smith	6-1 6-2

FINAL.

A J Besley	beat	J G Greig	6-3 6-3

THE J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING QUARTERS.

CONCERNING the additions and alterations to the Nursing Sisters' Quarters in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jijibhai Hospital at Bombay, the following Government Resolution was issued yesterday:—

The plans and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 13,107, are approved and sanctioned, and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, has already been instructed to undertake the work, the honorary treasurer having paid Rs. 10,000 into the Treasury; the balance should be supplied when required. There will be no charge for establishment, but the project will be carried out under the rules governing Contribution Works, as given in paras. 78 to 82, chapter IX, Public Works Department Code.

2. The additions proposed will greatly improve the accommodation for the Nursing Establishment of these important hospitals, and will remedy overcrowding and leave room for expansion. The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed for the generous contributions made for this useful purpose.

BOTH the Government and the public at Buenos Ayres are reported by our Consul to be watching with interest the establishment of Baron Hirsch's Jewish colonies in the Argentine Republic; but so far opinion on the subject is undecided. Ultimate success will, in Consul Bridgett's opinion, depend upon the enterprise being properly administered—especially as regards the selection of the people—and it is stated that the National Government is adopting stringent measures to prevent the landing of Jews who are sickly or cannot prove a trade. Owing to the low price of land and other causes, the present is considered a favourable opportunity; and Mr. Bridgett estimates that the increased value of the large tracts of land purchased by Baron Hirsch will fully compensate the outlay when the country rights itself. A synagogue and schools, and various other improvements are contemplated which promise to make "Moises-ville" an important centre. Baron Hirsch's envoy, Colonel Goldsmid, was lately in the country inspecting and making further arrangements for establishing Jewish colonies.

IN the thirty-eighth annual report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, which was issued yesterday, it is stated that in the middle of the year under review (1892) the estimated population of Scotland was 4,063,452; of those 1,961,401 were males, and 2,102,051 females.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1893.

THE professional Examinations of the Bombay Veterinary College commenced on the 18th ult., and the Board of Examiners concluded their sittings on the 28th idem, when the results were declared in the college hall, in the presence of a large number of graduates and students.

The following candidates were declared successful by the Board of Examiners on Friday, 28th April, 1893:—

THIRD PROFESSIONAL (DIPLOMA.)

Mahomedkhan Bawakhan	Class I.
Doctor, J M	"
Aiyangar, N N	Class II.
Vedh, L K	"
Laskari, A P	"
Jaole, B A	"
Misquita, N A	"
Nathari, C J	"
Kulkarni, D G	"
Soman, N B	"
Shah, H A	"

SECOND PROFESSIONAL.

DeSilva, W A	Class I.
Robertson, W	"
Samuel, E D	Class II.
Edibam, A V	"
Vairajkar, V K	Pass Class.
Joshi, J G	"

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

Gosla, R J	Class I.
Jalihal, S R	"
Munshi, P S	"
Engel, C	"
D'Silva, G T	Class II.
Chitnis, D H	"
Sullivan, W	"
Soman, S V	"
Desai, T K	"
DeSouza, L	Pass Class.
D'Silva, F	"

PRIZES.

The following prizes were awarded on the results of the Examinations:—

Lieut.-Col. Hallen's Prize of Instruments and Books of the value of Rs. 100 to Mahomedkhan Bawakhan, best practical man at the Diploma Examination.

Vety Capt. Mills' Prize.—Shoeing tool case, Rs. 25, to J. M. Doctor, in shoeing.

Government Silver Medal to N. N. Aiyangar, soundness and age of horses.

Vety Capt J. W. A. Morgan's Prize of Books, Rs. 32 in obstetrics and breeding, divided between Mahomedkhan Bawakhan and L. K. Vedh.

Vety Capt Mills' Prize of Books and Instruments, value Rs. 50 to Mahomedkhan Bawakhan, Medicine and Surgery.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit's Prize of Books and Instruments, value Rs. 40 to W. DeSilva, Second professional Examination.

Acting Assistant Professor N. D. Dhakmarvala's Prize of Books and Instruments, Rs. 20, to W. DeSilva, best man in Anatomy and Physiology, Second Professional Examination.

The Steel Memorial Silver Medal to C. Engel, handling of animals.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit's Prize of Books and Instruments, value Rs. 20, to R. J. Gosla, First Professional Examination.

Acting Assistant Professor N. D. Dhakmarvala's Prize of Instruments, value Rs. 10, to G. T. D'Silva, Anatomy and Physiology, First Professional Examination.

After the distribution of prizes Veterinary Captain Morgan, President of the Board of Examiners, delivered the following address:—Gentlemen and Students,—On behalf of my fellow-examiners and myself I thank Veterinary Captain Mills for the kind way he has spoken of our endeavours to carry out the examinations, and I trust that we have given you all a fair and patient hearing. Those of you who have been unsuccessful must try again, and I feel sure that another year spent at this college can only tend to increase your knowledge and be beneficial to you in after-life. Those of you who have got your diploma must not go away with the idea that your work is finished, that there is nothing more to be learnt, and that necessity for reading has ceased. I have spent the whole of my life amongst stock, young and old, and some twenty years in the profession, and I find that few weeks, I may say days, pass without my learning something fresh either from books or my fellow-men. So I would ask you—if you mean to be successful men to work—not only work but work hard or else you will find yourself passed in the race of life by men who are keener and more energetic than yourselves. I would also beg of you to try and become thoroughly practical men, handle a horse, and go round him like a workman, and avoid the methods of the novice. I am informed by some of the examiners that some of your answers in obstetrics and breeding were only applicable to the human subject. It is not my province to discuss where and how you obtained this information, but I would ask you in future to confine yourselves to animals with which you have to deal as the subject is one of grave importance, especially to men who may be put in sole charge of small studs in Natives States. I would also wish to convey the congratulations of the Board to Mahomed Khan for the very successful examination both practical and theoretical, he has passed. My advice to you is read diligently and apply the knowledge thus gained to your every-day practice, and I feel sure that you will find scope enough in this vast peninsula for the exercise of your talents. Those of you who are leaving for good I wish you all success. I trust that you will lead good, sober, honest, and useful lives; take a pride in your profession, and be a credit to the institution from whence you came.

The Principal said: Vety-Captain Morgan and Examiners,—I beg to thank you for the impartial manner in which you have conducted the examinations. The results give me, as Principal of the College, the greatest satisfaction, and I feel confident that the students themselves are satisfied. I have a few words to say to the students who have to-day obtained their diplomas. This day should be one of the proudest in your lives. You have now obtained a patent by which you will be enabled to earn your daily bread honestly and well. Let me impress upon you to keep up, and improve upon, the practical knowledge you have acquired at this College. Veterinary surgery is essentially a practical profession, a profession in which no amount of theory will ever make you useful and efficient. Theory is valueless unless it goes hand in hand with practice, and the man who cannot apply to some practical purpose what he reads is valueless as a veterinarian. I would also particularly ask you to give your attention to the diseases affecting cattle, a thing I find many of the graduates of the College do not do, because cattle, you must remember, are the backbone of agriculture, and from agriculture the principal portion of the revenue of this vast Empire is derived. Therefore, it behoves you to make their diseases a special study. Many thousands of cattle die yearly in India from diseases which we all know are to an extent preventible; outbreaks of which in many cases utterly ruin the unfortunate ryot whose herds they visit. It is a duty you owe, therefore, to your country, that you should make yourself thoroughly conversant with the prevention and treatment of such maladies. When cattle die, the loss does not end with the ryot. It must affect the revenue. When the ryot's cattle are gone he cannot, as a rule, replace them, his lands lay fallow, and he is unable to pay the cess to Government; therefore, as I have before said, the preservation of the cattle of India should be classed as a national one, and their diseases receive more attention than they do. I speak to you as an agriculturist, myself having been brought up as a farmer, and I have carefully studied this subject during my thirteen years in India and the further my observations go, the more am I convinced that if you are to prove of service either to the State or to private individuals, it must be by giving every attention to the care and treatment of cattle. In conclusion I wish you every success in life. Be practical men, uphold the honour of your profession, and never disgrace the diploma you have to-day received.

Mr. Anjanjgar, on behalf of the students of the Bombay Veterinary College, said: Captain Morgan and Members of the Board of Examiners,—I take this opportunity of thanking you most heartily for the kind manner with which you have conducted the examinations this year. You knew very well the difficulties which we students have to contend with in professional studies and in a foreign tongue. I further thank you, Captain Morgan, for the deep interest you have been taking by appointing graduates in the Civil Veterinary Department and awarding prizes of your own. The excellent advice which you have this day given us we will never forget, and will always remember that we have just commenced our studies and not that we have completed them. I should not at the same time forget to mention the keen interest and deep sympathy shown by the Principal and the Professors. Our success is mainly due to their excellent method of teaching. They have made the subjects so clear that we had no difficulty whatever in grasping them. They have been very kind to us throughout, and we are very much obliged to them. (Applause.) The assembly then dispersed.

SEVERAL despairing readers have implored the lady correspondent of the *Star* to suggest a way of bringing their last year's dresses up to date. The gowns in question show no signs of wear, they say, but are hopelessly old-fashioned beside the wide skirts wherein the fashionable scorn the skimpiness of their shekelless sisters. As Virginius said to his daughter, "And, now, mine own dear little girl, there is no way but this." Cut your skirt in two horizontally, about half-way up, and add a deep flounce lined so as to set out nicely round the feet, edging it with two or three rows of narrow braid. The flounce may have a gathered heading, or its junction may be hidden under a band to match those at the edge.

"WHO is who?" in Mashonaland. A newspaper published there tells us:—"The nobility consist of men who can, if need be, wash their own shirts, cook their own dinners, make their own beds, and look after themselves generally without making a fuss about it."

THE DEBATE ON THE SECOND READING.

ON the 11th April, after the passage of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, the report of which we reproduced yesterday, the debate on the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill was resumed by Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, who said he regarded the recent incident as the most deplorable in this Irish controversy. For twelve years the Prime Minister had remained silent, and was now going to hand over the control of Ireland to gentlemen below the gangway and place the loyalists in the hands of the leaders of the Land League, and he now sought to avoid the responsibility for a description he applied to them twelve years ago by attributing the whole meaning of it to the Irish leader who was now dead. (Opposition cheers.) It could be proved that the leaders of the Land League had used language more violent and more reckless than any used by Mr. Parnell.—(Opposition cheers.) Mr. Parnell, in fact, had been

A MODERATING INFLUENCE

upon the Nationalist body. It was with him that the Prime Minister had treated again and again. Had the Premier forgotten the Kilmainham treaty? The right hon. gentleman took his policy from Mr. Parnell, consulted Mr. Parnell, entertained Mr. Parnell. He had known the right hon. gentleman make many remarkable contradictions and reversals of policy, but he never knew him do anything worse than in shifting his responsibility for his past expressions upon the memory of Mr. Parnell. They were going under that bill to give the outward paraphernalia and appearance of independence to the most excitable and jealous people in the world, and at the same time they were to deny to them what had hitherto been considered the principal attributes of nationality—the powers of a nation to deal with religious education and external trade. The man who believed that this Bill was anything more than a lever by which to obtain further concessions and to advance on the road to complete independence had been singularly blind to the lessons of history of the past twelve years.—(Opposition cheers.) It was simply a step towards separation. Dealing at great length with the various instances given by the Prime Minister of the success of autonomous government, he said those instances were illogical and unprecedented, for there had been no case in ancient or modern history in which complete imperial union had not been strength and in which the principle of autonomy or semi-independence had not always meant weakness and ultimate decay.—(Cheers.) If the bill passed it would mean ruin to Ireland and the undoing of the great work of consolidation and unity which had been going on for a thousand years.—(Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Davitt hoped the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had found ample compensation in the length of his speech for what had been somewhat irreverently called the agonies of prolonged retention. (Cheers and laughter.) He supposed from his speech that this empire would never be rightly governed till the hon. gentleman himself was commissioned to form a ministry of absolutely infallible and virtuous statesmen—(Laughter.) But he considered the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham was a more formidable opponent to the Home Rule Bill than even a member of the British aristocracy.—(Renewed laughter.) In 1883 Mr. Chamberlain, speaking of the condition of Ireland at that time, said that that condition indicated a social condition which it was

THE COMMON DUTY OF STATESMEN

to endeavour to reform. And what Mr. Gladstone did in 1886 was to put into practice that sentiment.—(Cheers.) The member for West Birmingham said that Mr. Parnell had made demands for the right to safeguard Irish manufactures by means of an independent tariff. He (Mr. Davitt) asserted that no such demand was ever made by Mr. Parnell in connection with the Bill of 1886. In June, 1886, Mr. Parnell said he did claim the right to protect Irish manufactures, but it was not when the Liberal party were in power.—(Loud Irish cheers.) That speech was made at a time when the Irish leaders had every reason to know that the Conservative party if they were successful at the polls would offer to Ireland a statutory legislature with the right to protect her own affairs.—" Loud cheers.) That would have been coupled with a settlement of the Irish land question on a process of purchase on a larger scale than that proposed in 1886. The right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham quoted some words of Mr. Parnell's spoken at a time when there were unhappy differences between the parties, and asked what confidence could be put in men who spoke like that. But the right hon. gentleman himself had given assurances to Irish members and to the Irish people and to the British public in his Radical days not long ago which conflicted diametrically with his declarations of to-day.—(Loud cheers.) The overwhelming majority of the Irish people accepted the Bill of 1886, and would have loyally acted up to it. He asserted the same of the present measure. He could further say that thirteen millions of the Irish race scattered over the world would accept the Bill as an act of peace—(loud cheers)—between Ireland and the Empire, to be honourably upheld by both sides. Mr. Chamberlain might discount the value of his assurances on that matter on account of words and acts of his in the past. He admitted that he would have a stronger case against him than he had against the memory of the late leader of the Irish people. It was quite true he (Mr. Davitt) had been not only an enemy, but a sworn enemy of this Empire, for the greater part of his political career. He would make no apology to the right hon. gentleman or to the opponents of the Bill for that part of his career. He had been right or he had been wrong. If wrong he would be wrong still if Ireland was to be ruled by force against her will by means of a centralised despotism, without a parallel in any European country outside Russia. If he had been right—and judging from the language of the right hon. gentleman the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Balfour) at Belfast a few days ago—(ironical Nationalist and Ministerial cheers)—in which he implied, if he did not declare, that it would be perfectly legitimate to rebel against a law that should pass through this Parliament—he had been right—some one owed him a very handsome apology for nine years and two months' experience in prison. (Nationalist cheers.) Referring to the financial proposals of the Bill, the hon. member said they must take into account the taxable capacity of Ireland, and he submitted to the judgment of the House that if they compared Ireland's wealth and

TAXABLE CAPACITY

with the wealth and taxable capacity of Great Britain it would be found that the amount which Ireland was expected to pay under the Bill would be too heavy to be justly imposed upon Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain had asked how the Irish landlords would be dealt with under Home Rule. For his part he believed the retention of the Irish land question in the hands of the Imperial Parliament for three years was a mistake. If there was any question essentially an Irish one it was the land question. If the Home Rule Parliament was competent to deal with other Irish questions it ought to be considered capable of dealing with this one also. He had no love for Irish landlordism. It would be singular if he had. But the interests of the landlords would be fully safeguarded against attack on his part by the Court of Appeal provided in the Bill. They would have a higher protection still in the considerations which would weigh with every Nationalist who would have to choose between a wise, prudent, and just use of national self-government and the consequences which would inevitably follow if they attempted offensively or unjustly to visit the sins of a system upon the accidents of its existence. (Hear.) In a Home Rule Parliament, as in that House, they might have to receive light and leading from high authority in this country. Let him ask the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham what objection he held to a land system founded on the following principles: " I have sometimes speculated upon what would have happened in this country if it had been possible to establish private property in air. No doubt some one of our kings would have been found who would have conferred a monopoly on one of his favourites, and there would have been some pious and devoted man who would have brought the sanction of religion to the monstrous pretension. Many men who have a monopoly of land have been selected under such circumstances as I have put to you." Irish Radicals might make many proposals in an Irish Parliament before they settled the land question, but they would not legislate on the lines of that speech delivered by the right hon. member for West Birmingham at Inverness in 1885. (Loud cheers.) To treat private property in land as they would treat the monstrous proposition of private property in air was going further than he could go, Radical as he was. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of the land question in 1886, the right hon. gentleman said if rent could not be paid and leave a fair subsistence for the tenant, no doubt the landlord must bear the loss. (Hear, hear.) Those who were said to have preached the doctrine of

PLUNDER OF IRISH LANDLORDS

maintained that if the teaching and preaching of the right hon. gentleman were put into practice they would amount to greater plunder than any ever proposed in the days of the Land League. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for South Tyrone, who had accepted in that House the defence of landlordism, speaking in his Radical days at Preston in October, 1885, said " It is quite impossible for any man out of a lunatic asylum to defend the House of Lords." (Loud cheers and laughter.) This was against the Assembly which the hon. member now hoped would throw out this Bill. (Hear, hear.) In England the hon. member said people were dreadfully Conservative. " In Ireland we must make quick work of it." (Laughter and cheers.) In Edinburgh in 1886, the same hon. member said, " It may be said this is handing the whole thing over to Mr. Parnell. My answer is, we live in circumstances under which the majority of the country must rule." (Loud cheers.) " I have no sympathy " said the same hon. member, " with men who go talking about civil war." (Loud cheers and laughter.) He would now turn to the Bill, and on the subject of the retention of Irish members he might say his opinion had undergone considerable change since 1886. The foreign policy of the Government had not commended itself to the Irish people; but the labours of the right hon. member for Midlothian during the last seven years, the change of feeling towards Ireland, and the growing friendliness of the democracy of Great Britain, the new spirit towards India and other dependencies which was supplanting the rule of force—all this had caused Irishmen like himself to look in more favourable light on the retention of Irish members than they had looked in 1886. He was strongly in favour of the retention of Irish members, because under Home Rule Ireland would have no external political status, and would be cut off from international political intercourse with the world. He further maintained that there could be no greater proof of the integrity of the Empire than the preservation of the Irish members at Westminster, subject to modifications which subsequent redistributions might make. He disclaimed words attributed to him, that under Home Rule they would make short work of the Protestants of Ulster. He never uttered such words; he never entertained such thoughts, and he had in his possession letters from the member for West Birmingham and from the late leader of the Tory party, Mr. Smith, apologising for having attributed to him those sentiments. An hon. and learned member of that House, the hon. member for Mid-Armagh (Mr. Dunbar Barton), who might be a future judge, had said it would not be treasonable after the passing of Home Rule to oppose such a law after it had received the signature of the Queen. Would that he had had some such constitutional authority in the guise of a judge some twenty-three long years ago. (Loud cheers.) As one who had had some long and sad experience of penal servitude let him advise the hon. and learned member not to transgress the law in this country. He would never reach the bench by way of the dock. (Loud laughter.) The luxuries and comforts and pastimes of penal servitude would be poor compensation for loss of the prospect of sending others into the political purgatory of Dartmoor and Portland. (Hear, hear.)

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN ULSTER

he contended were supported by the landlords, not 20*l.* had been contributed by the industrial classes. The reasoning which convicted Tenterden steeple of having caused Goodwin Sands was as sound as that which attributed the prosperity of Belfast to the Act of Union. It was due to the locality, to the adaptation of machinery, and to the security which Ulster custom gave to the farmers, enabling them to put their savings into Belfast banks. What influence had deprived Ulster of 700,000 of her population during the time that Belfast was growing? (Hear, hear.) If one examined the boasted wealth of that town one found that while the inhabitants paid income tax on an assessment of 11*l.* per head those of Dublin paid on 20*l.* per head. In Belfast there was as much poverty, as much underpaid labour, as many hardships in factory life, and as much social discontent as could be found in any town in these islands. (Hear, hear.) The opponents of the Bill carefully ignored

THE EVIL FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM

of government existing in Ireland since 1800—the greatest failure of any system known to civilized countries. (Cheers.) The " hon. knight the member for Sheffield"—(laughter)—had spoken about prosperity in Ireland. What were the facts? In 1860 with a population of 5,900,000 there were 170,000 persons in the work-houses; in 1890, when the population had decreased to 4,600,000, there were 334,168 in the work-houses—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. of a greatly diminished population. (Hear, hear.) The census of 1891 showed that there were 870,000 inhabited houses in Ireland; and no fewer than 300,000 of these, or more than 36 per cent., were built mostly of mud. (Hear, hear.) The Congested Districts Board dealt with eight counties containing 550,000 people, a ninth of the population of Ireland, and its recently issued report stated that the poor law valuation of this population was only 20s. 3d. per head. (Hear, hear.) As for food the bulk of the Irish peasantry were almost always at starvation point, which in Ireland was lower than in any other civilized country. These were the results of English rule, and this was the prosperity which it had produced. (Cheers.) One test more; between 1871 and 1891 the lunatics in Irish asylums increased from 16,505 to 21,188, although the population diminished 13 per cent.; and he maintained that this sad fact was mainly due to the choice instrument of Castle rule in Ireland—the Vandalism of evictions, the destruction of the homes of poor peasants to satisfy the interests of a selfish class. (Cheers.) To govern a nation fairly it was necessary to have regard for their racial characteristics. What were the characteristics of Irishmen? Intense devotion to their religion, attachment to their homesteads, steadfast love of fatherland. (Hear, hear.) English rule had been against all these great features, had struggled with them all and had been beaten by them, as it deserved to be. (Cheers.) The fight against the Bill was being waged by the same class who with similar predictions and threats had fought against every measure which offered religious freedom or social security to the masses of the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) History was full of it. History was sick of it. (Cheers.) The Protestants of Ireland had nothing to dread from the Catholics. Their relations wherever Catholics were in a majority proved it. Their relations in Canada and Australia proved it. The institutions established by England in the colonies were coming back to her through Ireland, purged of religious ascendancy, of territorial aristocracy, and of every other feudal fetich and political iniquity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brookfield rose to order. Was Mr. Davitt entitled to read his speech? (Laughter.)

The Speaker—It is quite permissible to use notes, and to refer to them for convenience. (Cheers.)

Mr. Davitt thanked the Speaker for his consideration and protection, which every Irish member knew he would receive at his hands. Having denied that he had been reading his speech, Mr. Davitt contended that the Bill would not repeal the Union. Moreover, it was not the real object of the fight now being fought. The real issue was the supremacy of the classes or the masses. The former were using Ulsteria as a weapon against the spread of democracy. (Hear, hear.) They were not sorry that the Irish question blocked the way, that it stood in the path of these three hundred British measures, a remark which Mr. Davitt illustrated by producing, amid loud cheers and laughter, a solid block of Bills fastened together. Home Rule meant liberty which could not fail to produce in Ireland the content and prosperity it had created elsewhere. The day it became law a new era would commence, giving to Ireland and Great Britain a strong, real, and lasting unity.

Mr. T. W. Russell felt that no man in the House could refuse to admit that Mr. Davitt had made a most able, temperate, and manly speech. (Hear, hear.) Half the difficulties in Ireland, he went on to say, would be got rid of if it were not for the Home Rulers. It was nonsense to ask the Irish minority to trust the majority when the Nationalist leaders gave them fair warning what to expect—when the member for East Mayo in December, 1886, declared that when the struggle was over rewards would be meted out to the people's friends and punishments to the people's enemies. (Opposition cheers.) As the Prime Minister had referred to Canada he would refer to Quebec. In Quebec the Catholics taxed all property for the benefit of their Church, which was rich beyond the dreams of avarice and which carried on a system of education which was a farce. In Quebec there was corruption, an empty exchequer, and a heavy debt, and whenever increased taxation was required it was levied on the Protestant minority. This was just the state of things that would be brought about in Ireland under Home Rule. In speaking of Ulster the hon. member said he was not pleading for a separate Ulster—the time for that had not come—even should it be necessary to do it, but they could defeat this Bill without that. (Opposition cheers.) Ulster men did not deny the right of this country to cast them off; but they denied its right to fix their master and to sell them into slavery. (Opposition cheers.) But he believed the people of Great Britain, with their big bounding hearts, would prevent this from being done. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Knox, speaking as an Ulster member, did not believe that there would be any attempt at rebellion in that province. (Hear, hear.) He did not think any Ulstermen would be foolish enough to accept, without further inquiry, the opinion given gratuitously by Mr. Barton that, in rebelling against the Home Rule Parliament, they would not be doing anything contrary to law; nor did he think it likely that many Ulstermen would take at his own valuation as a leader of active military operations, Col Saunderson, (Laughter.) He ridiculed the idea of any risk of religious persecution under Home Rule; he denied that there would be any undue endowment of Catholics, and he declared that except in the excise tax the present taxes fell more heavily on the South of Ireland than on Ulster. It was not to promote agitation, but to promote more peace in Ireland than there had ever been before that he should cast his vote in favour of this Bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ross trusted many hon. members on the Ministerial side might yet be brought to see the dangers of passing this Bill into law. He particularly expressed his surprise at what he deemed to be the inconsistent attitude of the Secretary for Scotland on this question. It was perfectly clear that under Home Rule clericalism would be the predominant force in Ireland. There was nothing in the Bill which would prevent the whole of the thirty bishops becoming members of the legislative body. (Laughter.)

Sir John Rigby, Solicitor General, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said he did not believe that when the men of Ulster got to understand what was desired of them, they, who had prided themselves on being the supporters of law and order would be driven to those extremes which seemed to be threatened on their behalf rather than by them. (Ministerial cheers and " Oh.") He did not believe that the loyalty which they had been wont to represent as devoted, would be found to be a strictly conditional loyalty, and that directly a different policy from their own was brought forward that loyalty would be turned into rebellion. What was said in the House about this Bill was a very different thing from what was said out of the House. (Hear, hear.) If there were anything of reality in what the noble lord the member for Paddington said at Liverpool he could understand that the men and women of Ulster would be ready to rise even in rebellion. But let them look at the Bill, and see whether the civil and religious liberty of the men of Ulster was threatened to such a serious extent that they ought

TO RISE IN REBELLION

rather than submit to legislation so iniquitous. He would say little about the religious question, because Sir M. Hicks-Beach had frankly admitted that the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion was not a question that came within the practical purview of the Irish Assembly, and that there was no fear that it would endeavour to impose disabilities or confer privileges on account of religious belief. (Hear, hear.) By Clause 4 of the Bill the powers of the Irish Legislature were not to extend to the making of any law whereby any person might be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. That clause had a very distinguished history, coming down from their own Magna Charta. A clause to that effect was pretty early in the history of the United States introduced into the Constitution with the intention of preventing any encroachment by the Federal Government on the civil rights of persons in the States. The clause for many years had stood the test of discussion, and the unquestioned and unquestionable meaning was that no law should be passed by this subordinate Legislature which would enable any attack to be made effectually upon life, liberty, or property, unless that were done by a process of law which could properly be described as " due process," and for what was " due " they must come to the acknowledged principles of the common law in England. He agreed that there was something to be said about the working of the Act, but as to the meaning and the true construction of it, such a clause as he had been commenting upon entirely did away with the fear, which was presented to the mind of the men of Ulster as an adequate cause for their rising in rebellion against the Queen, that their civil liberty could be interfered with. The question had been asked why, if they had such complete faith and trust in the Irish people, had the Government put any safeguards at all into the Bill? The answer, in which all jurists agreed, was that the essential doctrines intended to govern the conduct of inferior legislatures could not be repeated too often. (Ministerial cheers.)

At midnight, the debate was adjourned.

THE MELINITE SCANDAL.

M. TURPIN PARDONED.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The pardon was signed on April 3 by M. Carnot of M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite. Of course this is some reparation of a grievous wrong done to an innocent man, but it is incommensurate with the terrible wrongs that were done him at the instance of certain officials of the War Ministry when M. de Freycinet was head of that department, and, as it has long been well known, to keep M. Turpin from ventilating malpractices, M. Turpin underwent a preventive solitary confinement of six months, during which period he was not allowed to see his advocate. He was tried with closed doors before three different courts, and at the last trial the judgment sentencing him to five years' penal servitude was confirmed. It is not possible for a prisoner to be more harshly treated than he has been at Etampes, where latterly he found himself in the next cell to the one tenanted by M. Baihaut.

The present Government is a good deal made up of new men who have no interest in persecuting M. Turpin or anyone else for having been a thorn in the side of some Opportunist leader or knowing secrets which he was desirous of keeping hidden. It was contemplated from the day the present Ministry entered into office to look into the Turpin case, but the merciful and just action of the Government has been hastened by revelations made in to-day's *Figaro* by M. Cardane, who was employed by M. de Freycinet's Secretary at the War Office, acting in the name of his chief, to go to Etampes prison and make there proposals to M. Turpin. These conditions included a full pardon, a triumphant return to the Legion of Honour, and 10,000*l*, on condition of treating bygones utterly as bygones, and never speaking or writing of them. M. Cardane had power to see M. Turpin alone. The prisoner had the fortitude to refuse the offer. He demanded full pardon, restoration to Civil rights, and the abandonment by M. de Freycinet of his claim to have bought for ever the invention of melinite, to work it for the State. M. Turpin always held that he only sold his invention to be used experimentally for ten months. The ostensible ground for prosecution was the publication of a book in which M. Turpin sought to justify himself and refute charges of the War Office. It was held that in this publication he divulged military secrets of the greatest importance, and thereby jeopardised public safety.

Writing two days later, the some correspondent says:—The Duc d'Aumale has suddenly gone to Sicily. M. Limbourg, his confidential agent, denies that he ever held communications on behalf of the Duc with M. de Freycinet except on private business. The attack of the " grippe," from which M. de Freycinet has been suffering, has become a serious illness. His larynx is greatly affected, and his doctors have prescribed complete rest and silence. M. Lagrange de Langre, who is acting at Caen as chairman of the Conseil General of Calvados, in a great measure confirms the account of the Turpin affair as given by M. Cardane in the *Figaro*. He refuses however to be interviewed. M. Turpin is at Dunkirk, whither he went to see his aged mother, who was stunned by his misfortunes and has been suffering since his arrest, two years and six months ago. I saw him in a cafe near the railway terminus before he started for that seaport. He had not, he said, yet recovered from the dazed feeling which the sudden recovery of liberty gave rise to. He believed that in spite of his efforts to pin down his mind to sober scientific subjects he must have lost his reason, or at any rate lost his bearings, had he remained in solitary confinement to the end of the five years to which he was sentenced. It is not true that he meant to let bygones be bygones. He intends to show up the iniquities, for the sake of hiding which the De Freycinet Cabinet of 1891 robbed him of his liberty.

General Ladvocat denies that he ever wanted M. Turpin to marry his daughter, and offered if he accepted her to get 40,000*l.* for his Melinite patent from the War Office. Who is to be believed? M. Turpin, by his pluck in enduring solitary confinement rather than accept the offers made him through M. Cardane, has been playing the hero's part. His word is as good as the General's. It is unfortunate for the General that means were taken to protect him and other War Office officials from the statements made in M. Turpin's book. General Ladvocat should have been told to vindicate his character before a Paris jury, which might on the whole have been expected to favour a military man. The procedure followed against M. Turpin reminds one of that of Louis XIV. in the Fouquet and Iron Mask affairs. It is unfortunate both for General Ladvocat and M. de Freycinet that the present Government, believing M. Cardane's statement, lost no time in releasing M. Turpin. His release is a terrible slap in the face to the leading men of the Cabinet which was in office when he was arrested, and six months later sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Strenuous attempts are being made to hush up the scandal by those who have an interest in extinguishing it. The new Minister of Justice is lauded on all sides for his courage in releasing M. Turpin. He has found his Department an Augean stable, and will continue to sweep it clean.

AT Naples on the evening of the 7th ult. eight hundred of the thousand female cigar-makers, who have been striking for some days, repaired to the Prefecture, and then proceeded to the office of the " Mattino," imploring the aid of the Press. They said, " We are women, you know, and so people think they can tyrannise over us. We have made a petition to the Principino (little prince) of Naples." The complaint of the cigar-makers is that they are given bad tobacco, and then when they consign their work they are mulcted of their wages because it is bad; and with five hundred tobacco leaves, they say, they are expected to make six hundred cigars. " This is the reason," said one, " why people smoke cigars stuffed with tow and bits of wood." Not long ago a gentleman showed a cigar that was " stuffed " with a lock of fine, soft black hair.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN HULL.

GUNBOATS IN THE HUMBER.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing in Hull on April 3rd, said:—The official statement of the number of imported labourers, which was given to me yesterday, turns out to have been too large. The real number is a little over nine hundred: but large additions are expected to-morrow. To say that the nine hundred already on the spot are " living in clover " might call up pleasant associations entirely out of keeping with the nature of the position. It will be more appropriate to say that they are living in profusion and a well placed confidence in a liberality, which, as far as merely animal comforts are concerned, knows no bounds. The nine hundred to a thousand imported labourers are enjoying a profusion of rioting in beef and beer, while the unionists are wandering about idly with the pinch of hunger already showing itself in their faces. I have spent an hour or two today among the new-comers at the Emigrant's Rest, Albert Docks, and on some of the ships on which they are working. Many of these men are just now earning 3s. a week, to say nothing of their lodgings, food, beer, and tobacco, all of which they get free. They get this by working overtime. The regular hours are from seven to five, in which are included the intervals for meals. If a man works no more than the regular hours, he will earn his 30s. a week, besides the extras already named; but by working nineteen hours a day two days in the week, he earns 38s. for two days, to which add 20s. for the remaining four days—result 58s., which may easily be made 60s. " And here's the best of it," says one of them whom I have been conversing with, " I slept the whole of next day after my spurt of nineteen hours, but I got my 5s. all the same." He was a gay, rollicking, straight-forward young man, fair-haired, and not unhandsome. " How long do you think this battle is going to last?" I asked him with a purpose. " Last!" said he, rolling from side to side, like Admiral Field on the floor of the House of Commons, " I wish it would last for ever." " Oh, come, come," said another who came shambling up, " think of the poor fellows who have struck, and who have nothing." Then the rollicking one blazed up. " If," said he, " my head had been smashed by one of their brickbats, would they do anything for my missus and the kids? Not they. They would say 'Serve 'em right; they are a lot of ——blacklegs.' Why should I care for them, poor fellows as you call them? They don't care for me. They have brought their trouble upon themselves; they may bleed to death like a lot of stuck pigs." The other professed to be shocked at his comrade's sentiments. " Tobacco, beer, beef, and so on, all right?" I asked my rollicking friend. " Oh, ay," said he. " The beef is prime, and we get more of it than we want. We get our two ounces of baccy every day, and that's good too—leastways, I have no complaint to make—and so is the beer. There's only one thing wrong with it—there's too little of it. " You get two pints a day, don't you?" " Yes, but I wish they would make it two gallons. I could drink every blooming drop of it." I have no doubt he could. With the word " gallons" on his tobacco-smoking lips, the rollicking one disappeared among the crowd who were rising from dinner and lounging away to the ships.

While he and I were talking a batch of twenty was seated at dinner. They came in in batches of twenty, thirty or forty. Each man gets a pound and a-half of prime beef every day, as much soup, potatoes, and bread as he likes, as also the beer and tobacco aforesaid; but if a man can eat more than a pound and a-half of prime beef he may easily get it. The stewards and the overseers keep the Rest as tidy as it is possible to be under the circumstances; moreover, though there are many exceedingly rough characters among them, the men are very good-humoured and well-behaved on the whole. Until to-day their work has been confined almost entirely to Albert Dock; but this morning numbers of them turned into the Alexandra Dock. Yesterday it was supposed that this extension of " blackleg " operations might cause a riot. For this and other reasons, the cavalry, fully equipped, were out early, and detachments of policemen were on the ground ready for emergencies. Nor was that all. Out in the Humber there lay at anchor two of Her Majesty's warships. They were only gunboats, but they were quite formidable enough to disperse a possible enemy; but the enemy was nowhere to be seen. The enemy was snugly in bed, and the only ones who came to look at the redcoats and the bluecoats were a few youngsters who had their collars about their ears and their hands in their pockets up to their elbows, and whose noses were blue in the shrewd morning air.

It would be a complete mistake to regard this battle as one affecting Hull only. The masters have declared their preference for men of a certain class. Here is the masters' manifesto, addressed from the lately-founded British Labour Exchange: " To All Working Men. The employers of labour in connection with the docks and shipping at Hull have determined, in order to facilitate the conduct of the business of the port, in employing labour in future to give preference to men who are registered at the British Labour Exchange, which has been opened at the office at Mytongate Bridge-corner, and all respectable, steady workmen are invited, to register their names, free of expense, and thus secure preference of employment." To this manifesto the Dockers Union has replied as follows: " The British Labour Bureau is a combination of capitalists, who intend to secure the whole of the free labour of the kingdom with a view to the annihilation of the whole of the tradeunionism of the country. Its head centre is in London, and branches are to be established in all the principal ports of the kingdom. Already an office has been opened in Hull, and working men are invited to register, the inducement of preference of employment being offered to those who join. Men, be careful! Look before you leap, and then inquire why it is the employers are so anxious for the establishment of this Labour Bureau. They say for the facilitation of business. We say it is expressly formed to secure the control of the labour market and ultimately to reduce the wages of the working classes."

Ten trade unions have up to this moment signified their intention of " standing by " the dockers. Say the Hull men, " If the capitalists gain the victory here they will promptly renew the battle in every port in the kingdom, and from the shipping trade, the war will be carried into every trade and manufacture in the land." There are about nine thousand men on strike in Hull, which means on a fair average a population of about fifty thousand counting women and children, and those fifty thousand, and especially the women and children, are already beginning to know what " strike-hunger " means. Three thousand sixpenny tickets for groceries have been issued to-day, the money for which was collected by house to house visitation on Saturday and Sunday. There was a terribly significant eagerness for the possession of those tickets. There has been another collection to-day, and the boxes will be sent round so long as the strife goes on. The men of Middlesbrough and of Bradford have generously sent their promise of support. The barbers' shops of Hull have become collecting houses, and one hears this, that, and the other customer offers his weekly contribution of sixpence or a shilling. " We must fight to the bitter end; we dare not be defeated; if we are beaten the cause of trade unionism is lost," say the unionist leaders. The bachelors may stand it with a comparatively light heart; but what of the fathers and mothers? It is an unequal battle; but the men are resolute; the masters are, or say they are, sure of having already won the battle. They believe that the dockers will surrender at discretion in two or three days. On the other hand, the men's leaders at the great demonstration held today in Corporation Field announced that the unionists in the chief ports in the kingdom have agreed to " blockade " Hull Federation ships. At that meeting there must have been about ten thousand men. After the meeting was over the dockers, the seamen, firemen, lightermen, and watermen of the unions marched in procession through the principal streets of the town. I am told it was the largest procession ever witnessed in Hull. I have never seen a more orderly one.

Now that some of the supposed accomplices of Meunier, the man who planned the explosion at the Cafe Very, are being brought to trial, some curiosity may be felt as to the fate of the victims of that abominable crime. M. Very, it will be remembered, was mortally wounded, as was also a customer who was in the shop at the time, a man named Hamono. Several persons were seriously wounded, including Madame Very and her daughter, and a man who was out of his mind for months afterwards. Madame Very at present keeps a newspaper kiosque at the corner of the Faubourg Montmatre. This brings her in an income of two shillings a day. Lherot, her brother, who was a waiter at the cafe, and who showed so much prudence and tact on the historic occasion when Ravachol was arrested as he sat at the little marble table drinking a glass of vermouth, escaped scotfree from the effects of the explosion. Appropriately enough he has been appointed to a small post in the detective police offices.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PARLIAMENTARY MANNERS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

THE most entertaining paper in *Blackwood's* is an account of parliamentary manners in the South Sea Islands. The writer had the good fortune to be present at the first meeting of a free Parliament in Tonga. After the reading of the Speech from the Throne, honourable members exchanged their European clothes for native costume, and devoted the rest of the day to feasting on yam and roast pork.

THE GLUTTONY OF TONGAN LEGISLATORS.

The dinner-hour has an important meaning for a Tongan senator:—The Speaker, with an indulgent smile, adjourns the House. A stream of black-coated legislators hobble to a long white building not 200 yards away, and besiege the doors as if it were the pit entrance to the Gaiety. A bolt is drawn, and both Houses of Parliament surge inwards.

There are two long tables, each accommodating forty guests, the one reserved for the Lords and the other for the Commons. Ministering to their wants are twenty copper-coloured maidens, selected for their beauty from a host of competitors by a Committee of the House some three weeks ago. As far as feature goes, they do not do much credit to the taste of the Committee; but I am told that at the last moment their heart failed them, and they chose the first twenty that offered, defending themselves by the plea that, if they had used discrimination, the rejected fair ones would have taken their own lives to escape from the humiliation. These damsels have been ordered to appear in white dresses, without lace or other ornament. They have treated the order with the scorn it deserves. When not engaged in languidly handing plates, these damsels whisper and giggle in the windows, and hide their blushes on each other's glistening shoulders. Fish and yam, turtle and yam, pork and yam, turkey and yam, and so on—seventeen courses in all, concluded by rice boiled to a pap and half-hidden in brown sugar, and yet scarce a plate goes away with enough to show what had been on it. And many of these aged senators had accomplished the feat hampered by a knife and fork! The Lords are allowed a glass of sherry, and a glass of beer each; the Cabinet Ministers half-a-tumbler of rum in addition; the Commons have to content themselves with beer only. At last the chaplain hammers with his knife-handle and says grace. Our places are taken by as many of the Civil servants as can muster trousers and shoes. Then follows a fatal half-hour during which the fell effects of such a dinner become apparent. When the bell rings members sink into their places, glare determinedly at the ceiling for a few moments, and lapse into unconsciousness. During the past few days (the writer continues, after an interval devoted to other matters than the senatorial dietary) the seventeen courses have begun to tell, and many seats are empty. The scale of entertainment has been kept up, lest invidious comparisons with a former regime should rouse dangerous opposition to the Premier, who caters for the table. But to-day the Premier is able to announce that by special arrangment the doctor will prescribe gratis for all the members in need of medical treatment. An hour or two later I was attracted to the dispensary by the sight of a dense crowd, doubtless brought there by some bad accident. On getting nearer I found that crowd to be composed of legislators. There could not have been a dozen members left in the House. Within the dispensary was the newly-arrrived doctor, heated and gesticulating, trying to drive back the mob of senators, who were all trying to describe the peculiar symptoms of stomach-ache from over-eating in dumb show. I was not surprised that the doctor talked of resignation before the end of the week.

A DEBATE ON THE FLIRTATION LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The writer gives the following entertaining account of a debate upon the Bill relating to flirting:—In Titipu, according to Mr. Gilbert, flirting is punishable with death; in Tonga the penalty is penal servitude. Whether the severity of the punishment or the frailty of human nature is to blame for the prevalence of this crime I know not; but, whatever be the cause, the police force are so actively engaged in hunting down the delinquents that they have neither time nor inclination to attend to burglaries, thefts, or other less interesting offences. Although flirting has furnished labourers for public works, besides a revenue of some thousands of dollars, annually, the Government proposes to allow the police to devote their energies to the suppression of other crimes, and let each man prosecute the delinquents in his own family if he will. This proposal evokes a passionate debate. Vili Tai opposes the measure in a burst of fiery oratory. He quite sees that it may suit Britain or France to regard flirting as an offence against the individual; but in Tonga, at least, it is a crime against the State. For have not the Tongans solemnly dedicated their country to God? Pointing to the royal arms blazoned above the dais, he cries, " What other nation has the right to *that* motto, 'God and Tonga are my inheritance'? If you quote what is done in *Bilitania*, I will quote the motto of the nation!" There is a murmur of applause. It is in vain to point out that restricting the functions of the police is not in itself likely to call down the divine wrath. The sluice-gates of Tongan eloquence are open, and cold common sense can never stem the flood. Another enthusiast fixes a rapt and inspired gaze on the ceiling, and demands whether the House will dare to break faith with God. " It may be true that under our present laws our country is becoming depopulated; but better we should perish from the face of the earth than break our solemn covenant with God." William, who generally talks sense, reminds the House that thirteen years ago a similar measure was passed, and within three months an epidemic seized the people, but when the measure was repealed the sickness abated. He only mentions the fact to remind the House that the Almighty does expect higher things from Tonga than from other countries. At last the closure is applied, and the Government carries the motion by a bare majority of two. That evening Mataka, the Chief Clerk, reads it to the King, sitting on the floor at the old man's feet. When the fateful words are reached the King expresses disapproval, and declines to sign until it has been taken back to the House. The news leaks out, and at the next division the Ministers are left alone. A Tongan has no convictions that are not shared by his King.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on the 6th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 2 p.m. on the 4th instant.

Collecting rate for India to French Guiana is:—Via Teheran or Suez and Lisbon Rs. 10 annas 5; Via Teheran Cardiz Rs. 10 annas 6; Via Suez Cardiz Rs. 10 annas 3. Two annas more for Burma offices.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	6	27 p.m.	12	38
Teheran	2	1	51 p.m.	...	50
Suez	2	2	35 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 2nd Ma, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	11
" Kurrachee	..	20	...	8
" Madras	1	40	...	1

THE ancient city and seaport of Havre has a grand old man compared with whom Mr. Gladstone may be considered no more than middle-aged. Dr. De Boissy is 100 years and some days old. In honour of his having completed a century he has been feted at a dinner given in his honour by the medical faculty of his native place. In accordance with French custom he presided himself. After eating an excellent dinner he made a lively and amusing speech, which was much applauded. His father, he declared, lived to be 108 years old, and as for himself he had every hope of going on for a long while yet to come, labouring in the cause of suffering humanity. During the cholera epidemic, the year before last, Dr. De Boissy is said to have greatly distinguished himself, and to have gained a medal of honour for the arduous work he performed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Chatterton, Lt, Bengal, 1st Sikhs, on leave, from Dera Ghazikhan.

MAY 1.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supt Army Schools, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Satorius, Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Mitchell, Major, Bo, 13th Infy, on leave from Poona.

MAY 2.

Kirkpatrick, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Sherard, Capt, Bo, 15th Cavy, on duty, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Worselue, Lt, Bengal, 18th Hus, on leave, to Trieste.
Barnes, Lt, Bo, on duty, to Dera Ghanzikhan.
Sertorius, Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

MAY 1.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supt, Army Schools, on duty, to Mahableshwar.
Ditmas, Lt, Bengal, Comst Dept, on duty, to Mien Mear.
Sherard, Capt, Bo, 5th Cavy, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 29.)

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 24th March, 1893, vice Mr E J Martin, Sub-Assist Supt, 1st grade, deceased:—Mr A B Smart, Sub-Assist Supnt, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assist Supnt, 1st grade; Mr C Litchfield, Sub-Assist Supnt, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assist Supnt, 2nd grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr P V Luke, C I E, Director, Indian Telegraph Dept, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Fahie, Supt, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept is allowed furlough for two years.

In consequence of the return to duty from furlough of Mr J Possmann, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, on the forenoon of the 29th March, 1893, the following officer reverted to his substantive appointment from that date:—E Woodsell, to General Clerk Service

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt E E Robertson, of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

The leave granted to Major S W Sutton, Comdnt of the Baluchistan Vol Rifle Corps, is extended to the 31st May.

Surgn-Capt W R Edwards, M D, Civil Surgn of Quetta, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Surgn-Capt Ashton Street, M B, F R C S, 26th Baluchistan Regt (Bombay Infantry), is, with the permission of the Genl Officer Comding the Quetta Dist, appointed to hold charge of the duties of Civil Surgn in addition to his own, during the absence of Surgn-Capt Edwards on leave, or until further orders.

With the sanction of the Govt of India Mr S H King, Treasury Officer, Quetta, is appointed to be an Extra Assist Commr in Baluchistan, and posted as Extra Judicial Assist Commr, Quetta, vice Mr W A Ingle, retired, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

As a temporary measure, Mr H R Smith, Supt of the Office of the Revenue Commr in Baluchistan, is appointed to be an Extra Assist Commr in Baluchistan, and is posted as Treasury Officer, Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

POST OFFICE.

Mr G Ramasawmy Chetty, Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months.

Mr G Prime is appointed to act from that date as Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr G Ramasawmy Chetty.

Mr H M Harcourt, Supt, Post Offices, 1st grade, now officiating as Supt, Workshop, Aligarh, is granted privilege leave for two months.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head " Wind " gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·679	S E	5	105·0	77·1	61	..	5·35	+2·35
Agra	29·688	S E	5	110·0	80·4	45	..	2·38	+1·23
Cawnpore	29·758	E S E	6	102·5	79·6	72	..	4·32	...
Allahabad	29·679	E	11	105·4	80·3	58	..	3·32	+1·36
Jhansi	29·659	S E	2	110·5	78·2	38	..	2·38	+0·90
Jacobabad	29·606	Calm.	9	118·0	72·2	21	..	3·79	+3·07
Karachi	29·649	W S W	9	93·0	81·2	84	..	4·26	+2·81
Ajmere	29·600	W	18	107·4	81·5	16	..	2·37	+1·45
Deesa	29·711	S S W	..	106·9	73·8	62	..	0·61	+0·18
Ahmedabad	29·759	S W	5	107·3	73·6	65	..	0·46	..
Bhuj	29·683	W S W	29	100·5	75·9	71	..	...	..
Rajkot	29·735	W S W	18	105·9	72·8	63	..	0·50	..
Veraval	29·777	W S W	18	84·6	79·2	81	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·680	W	19	104·9	77·6	20	..	2·34	+1·54
Indore	29·727	W	8	103·5	73·6	54	..	1·97	+0·97
Saugor	29·642	W S W	24	107·4	75·6	25	..	5·49	+2·87
Jubbulpore	29·679	Calm	1	106·0	69·6	25	..	5·90	+3·28
Hoshangabad	29·713	W	4	108·0	78·2	40	...	3·58	+1·80
Khandwa	29·730	N W	16	105·2	80·3	45	..	3·49	+2·10
Raipur	29·640	E S E	4	107·5	72·6	44	..	4·96	+2·41
Nagpur	29·637	N W	12	108·8	82·3	29	..	7·58	+4·73
Amraoti	29·732	W S W	7	107·8	71·8	31	..	7·17	+4·92
Akola	29·713	W N W	11	106·7	79·3	44	..	6·97	+4·01
Surat	29·783	S W	F	91·6	77·1	75	..	0·27	+0·01
Malegaon	29·783	W S W	..	105·8	70·2	45	..	0·84	−0·77
Bombay	29·822	S W	8	89·2	78·5	68	..	0·83	−0·04
Poona	29·794	W N W	14	100·1	67·9	56	...	1·53	−0·67
Sholapur	29·772	W N W	11	104·7	73·5	43	...	4·25	+1·89
Ratnagiri	29·818	W S W	6	89·3	78·9	66	...	1·26	+0·27
Belgaum	29·809	W	7	93·3	66·8	66	...	1·43	−2·45
Goa	29·871	N N W	11	89·1	80·4	76	...	3·63	..
Karwar	29·820	N E	4	89·8	79·1	70	...	2·38	−1·06
Mangalore	29·841	N N E	4	89·8	76·9	74	...	7·03	+2·68
Calicut	29·811	N N W	17	92·8	78·5	64	...	6·52	−4·39
Cochin	29·807	N N E	F	90·8	74·2	84	1·96	20·92	+4·85
Bangalore	29·866	W	10	93·2	67·9	79	...	4·03	−2·10
Secunderabad	29·721	N W	7	106·2	75·3	42	...	10·3·	+7·11
Masuliptm.	29·676	Calm	6	109·7	80·1	88	...	1·52	−7·25
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Cuddapah	29·788	W	...	108·3	83·7	50	...	2·91	−4·57
Madras	29·704	W	15	102·8	82·1	56	..	7·62	−17·49
Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·739	W S W	5	104·1	73·9	68	0·67	5·09	−8·29
Negapatam	29·731	S S W	7	103·1	77·7	63	...	15·13	−18·62
Colombo	29·826	W S W	10	87·5	80·5	70	0·01	39·47	−2·63

In column " Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight local fall at Ajmere, Poona, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Raipur, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all the remaining districts. The force has been strong at Ajmere, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Khundwa, Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur, Calicut and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Ajmere, Neemuch and Bhuj, 26 at Rajkot, 20 at Nagpur, 18 at Allahabad, Karwar and Calicut, 16 at Poona and 14 at Delhi and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 13° above the average at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and 9° below it at Surat, and the minimum 7° in excess at Ajmere and 6 to 7° in defect at Jubulpore and Raipur. Elsewhere the dapartures are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Deesa, Veraval, Surat, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Coochin (1·96"), about three-quarters of an inch at Trichinopoly and a few drops at Colombo. The baric gradients are moderately steep in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and the greater part of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and strong winds with gales are probable. On the Malabar Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula conditions are favourable for local rain. A small area of low pressure lies over Lower Sind and Cutch, and strong winds are likely to blow there. The s. s. Transvaal reports having experienced from Lat. 16° 38' S., Long. 41° 51' E., at noon on the 16th to Lat. 1° N., Long. 54° E., at 8 a.m. on the 22nd April light to moderate south-easterly winds, a slight sea from south-east, or south-west, and occasional heavy rain squalls on the 17th and 19th; to Lat. 5° N., Long. 58° 16' E., at midnight on the 23rd light south-westerly winds, cloudy sky, slight sea from south-west and squally with rain; to arrival at 8 a.m. on the 29th April light to moderate north-westerly winds, fine weather with passing clouds, and smooth sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE arrival of General Sir George White, the new Commander-in-Chief, in Bombay, on April 2, writes the "European Mail," officially terminates the splendid services of Lord Roberts in India. His forty-one years of untiring work have well earned for him the rest he is about to seek. With him there is closed a very remarkable period of our rule in India. Since the Mutiny India has had three great tasks to perform, which she has now practically completed. Her native army, to-day as loyal as it is efficient, has been reorganised. The steady encroachments of Russia on the frontiers of Afghanistan next forced the Indian Government, after a short period of vacillation, to adopt a new policy, and it became incumbent to protect the North-Western frontier against the possibility of invasion. To meet this necessity there sprang up the system of Indian defence inaugurated by Sir Donald Stewart, which has been completed by Lord Roberts. The line of forts and fortified posts, the military and strategic railways, the whole elaborate scheme for repelling attack guarding the famous North-Western border practically renders our Indian Empire impregnable in this quarter. This is the opinion of our military experts. Only a great European army, dragging the heaviest of modern artillery behind it, would dare to approach one of these formidable strongholds. The third great work carried out under the military administration of the retiring Commander-in-Chief has been the construction of fortified posts throughout Bengal and Madras as places of refuge for the European population in case of a native rising. Had these strong places existed in 1857 the Sepoy revolt would in all probability have been quelled in a few weeks, and the annals of India spared the atrocious massacre our troops so fiercely avenged thirty-five years ago.

The construcrion of the two new docks at Portsmouth, as provided for in the Navy Estimates, is to be executed by contract and the Admiralty will shortly call for tenders. The two docks are to be 500 feet in length, and capable of accommodating the largest battleships. Most of the older docks at Portsmonth, it will be remembered, were built by the convicts, but the authorities have long since recognised the costliness of convict labour, necessitating, as it does, such an immense amount of supervision by armed guards. Besides this, the convict establishment at Portsmouth has been greatly reduced of late years, and only two or three hundred convicts are now quartered in the dockyard prison. It was hoped in naval circles that the Admiralty would have commenced the construction of some new docks and basins at Devonport this year, but for this no provision has been made. The basin space at the western port is miserably insufficient, and there is only one dock capable of accommodating a first-class battleship. It is considered that the lack of docks and basins at Plymouth would prove a serious drawback in time of war, as crippled vessels would naturally make for Devonport after an action in the Channel. It is understood that plans have been prepared, but that the provision for this item was struck out of the estimates.

A thorough examination has been made of Her Mejesty's ship Undaunted, and the investigation bears out the statement made by those on board, namely, that the vessel struck twice when crossing the bar in the Boghas Pass. There was about a five feet swell when the vessel was crossing, and she first struck just under her fore bridge. The swell lifted her about twenty yards, when she again bumped in line with her boiler-room, both times on the port side. The experts report that some 20 feet of plates will have to be removed, these being badly bulged in, and the keel on the starboard side, commencing from about 90 feet from the prow, to within 150 feet of the rudder post, is all more or less bulged; the damage showing mostly between the framework and the ridges running along the keel. Some of the indentations are deep, but there are no holes except where the rivets have become sheered. The greatest damage is discernible in the framework inside the double bottom. The cost of the temporary repairs will not exceed £500, and the vessel will then probably return to England for overhaul.

The recommendation of the International Marine Conference which met in Washington in 1889, that a steam vessel be especially fitted and adapted for the purpose of destroying derelicts, like many another excellent suggestion, has received no attention from Congress (says the New York "Maritime Register.") This vessel, when fully equipped for this service, was to be attached to the Navy Department, which was to direct its movements. It is much to be regretted that a vessel of this kind is not in the service at the present time. The violent storms of the present season have produced a plentiful crop of derelicts, which, added to those already in existence, float back and forth in the track of vessels trading with this country, a continual menace to their safety. Something should be done to rid the ocean of these floating dangers. When it is possible they should be towed into port, otherwise they should be effectually destroyed. It is clearly the duty of the general Government to undertake this work. We have war vessels in plenty that could be used for this purpose. It would seem as if the Secretary of the Navy possessed sufficient discretionary power in this matter without overstepping his authority.

Volunteer mounted infantry, which have been so much petted and praised says the "Broad Arrow," will have to look to their laurels if they intend to hold their position of favour. At Eastbourne no doubt the ground was difficult, and opportunities for practising their role were few, still they should have acquitted themselves more creditably than to evoke such unmistakable censure from the umpire-in-chief. Their working was feeble, and they displayed too much a desire to act as cavalry of a very inferior kind than to be what they are or should be—mobile infantry. Indeed, in Eastbourne we noticed several men walking out in their bandoliers and spurs, some not with putties even, but with overalls and cavalry spurs. This is decidedly wrong. The value of this special arm lies in its being infantry, and if it cranes its neck in trying to fill the place of cavalry it will stand a good chance of breaking it.

Though there never was any doubt about the ultimate success of the operations to recover the Howe, we all congratulate one another on their conclusion. The sum to be spent before her Majesty's ship will be herself again will certainly be large, but still we shall have the Howe with us once more and her past will be forgotten. Not impossibly we owe it to the "urgency" of Home Rule and other bills under high-pressure that the personal part of the Howe's past seems to have happily dropped out of Parliamentary ken. We may rejoice in hoping that we shall hear no more of what in any case must have been but empty sound.

It is outside our scope to deal with politics either on one side or the other, says the "Army and Navy Gazette" but we should, perhaps, note the fact that Lord Ashbourne has an article in the "National Review" upon "The Home Rule Bill and the Army." He concludes thus :—"It would be impossible within the limits of an article to work out all the complications which must result to the Army if this Bill became law. All would be involved in hopeless and dangerous confusion, and it would be difficult to unravel the legal and constitutional mazes it discloses. It is manifest that there would be grave conflicts of authorities and jurisdictions, and serious complications and dangers. Even a slight examination shows what a hopeless labyrinth the Army would be involved in by this Home Rule Bill. The examination or those problems, as they disclosed themselves, and the position and actions of the Army in Ireland, would also afford the eighty Irish members frequent opportunities of taking part in the debates at Westminster under 'the wit of man section !"

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says :—"The various reports circulated with regard to Herr Dowe and his supposed bullet-proof uniform must be accepted with the greatest reserve. There seems to be no doubt that the firm of Waltmann and Co., of Berlin, has acquired the possession of Herr Dowe's invention, but it is denied that the discovery has been offered either to the Imperial Chancellor or to the Prussian or any other Government. It is stated that the shooting trials are now being finished in Berlin with the Lebel rifle. As a better method of testing the effect of the bullets, the cloth is fastened on to pigs, and, if these experiments are crowned with success, the invention will probably be offered to the Government. Before forming any judgment on a technical point of this description, we must await an account of the official trials."

The following particulars are given of a new bullet-proof material said to have been discovered at Presburg, in Hungary. It was fired upon at a distance of 50 metres with a Mannlicher rifle, the bullet when found being quite shapeless, the steel cover split up, and the leaden core flattened. The thickness of the material is from 11 to 12 millimetres. The inventor contends that at a greater distance say of 200 metres, or at the same distance with a thinner material, the bullet would fail to pierce altogether. He is of opinion that neither his own discovery nor that of Herr Dowe can be used for soldiers' uniforms, but he thinks it may receive its application as an easily transportable and manageable cover.

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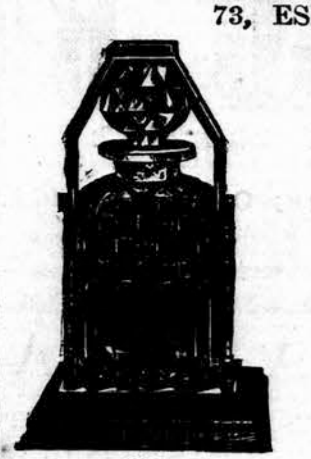
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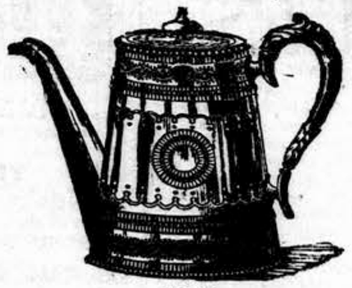
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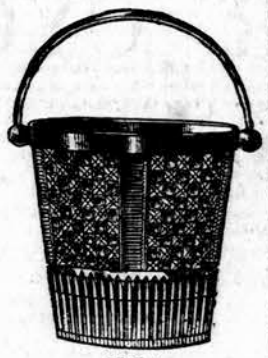
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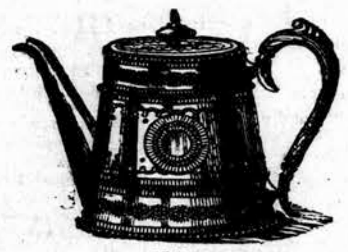
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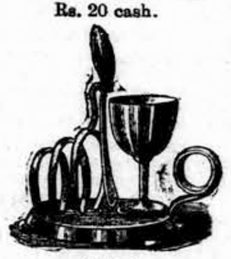
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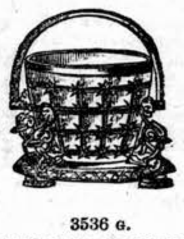
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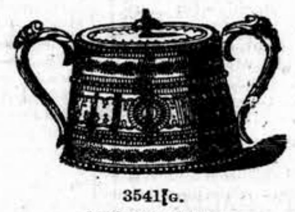
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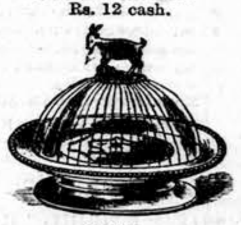
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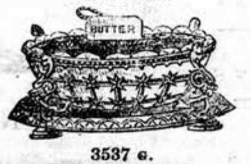

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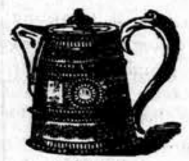
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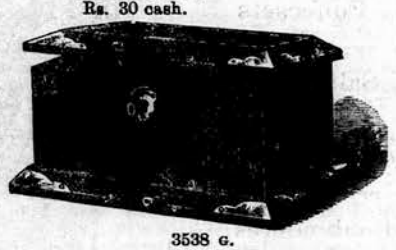
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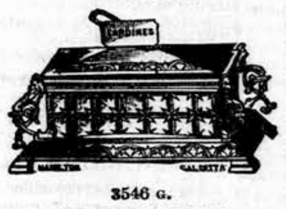

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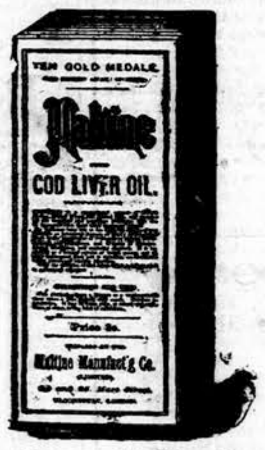
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MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"
*** Gold Capsule.
** Blue "
* Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" *is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.

Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., 20, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.

Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE —CLEAN—SHARP CUTTING DURABLE for RICE HULLING & CLEANING

ALSO EMERY CLOTH—GLASS PAPER—BLACK LEAD

LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON

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NOTICES.

KANANGA

OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Co

PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,
Sick headaches,
Dysentery,
Gastralgia,
Liver complaints,
Dyspepsia,
Overheated blood,
Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

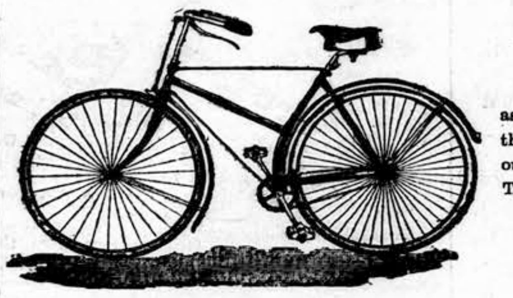
THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.

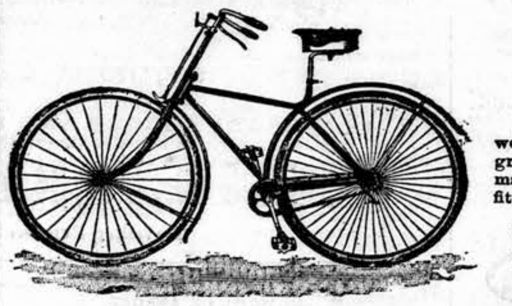


THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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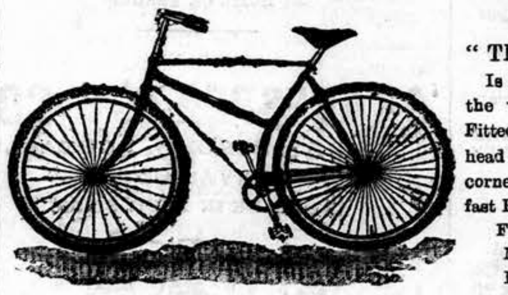
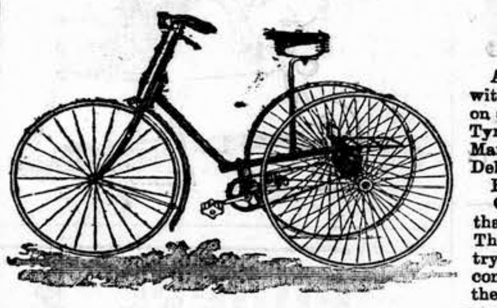


THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER

"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY"

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price .... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona...... Rs. 335 cash



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

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Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY IS MADE IN OLD POT STILLS.

TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

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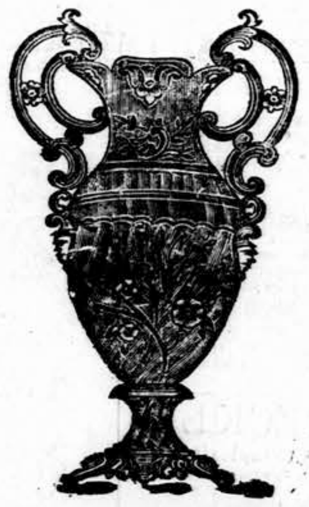

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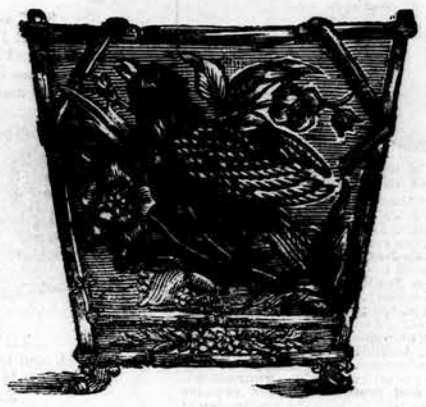

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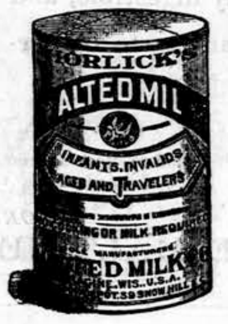

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INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

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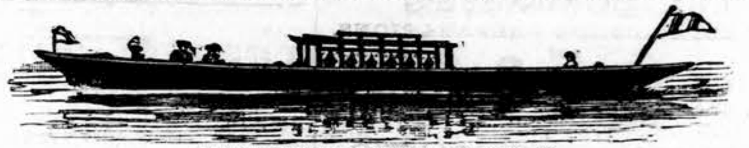

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Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour; —also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.

Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.

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Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.

A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to

W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E.,
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TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College.
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EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brand id with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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THE PUREST
Drink Kopper's Beer
OF PILSENERS.

Rs. 6 per doz. Qts.
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"THE SAFEST DRINK"

BROWN'S

"FOUR CROWN"

SPECIALLY SELECTED VERY OLD

Scotch Whisky

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from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
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Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is ever delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Essence

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OPOPANAX
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and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.

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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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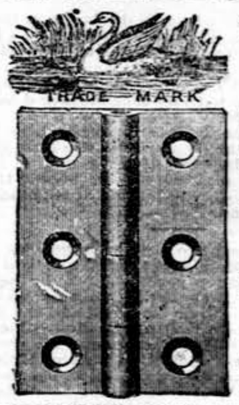

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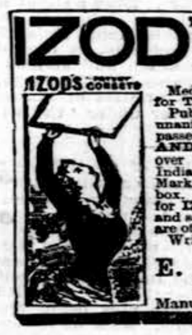

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PATENT CORSETS Are the Best. *Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.*

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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- RHEUMATIS
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The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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